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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

IZVESTIYA Reports News Conference on SALT II [10 Dec] AA 1
Bovin Interviewed on SALT II, U.S. Relations [Prague] AA 4
Gerasimov Contrasts UN, NATO Arms Discussions AA 5
Bogachev Views 'Star Wars,' Nuclear Catastrophe AA 6
French Leaders' Remarks on SDI Assessed [Mikhaylov] AA 8
French Complacency Over Salt II Break Viewed [Tumanov] AA 9
Comparison of Delegation Head Mikhaylov on MBFR AA 10
[IZVESTIYA 5 Dec]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Protocol on CEMA Cooperation With Finland Signed BB 1
[PRAVDA 22 Nov]
CEMA Secretary Receives SFRY Representative BB 1
[Belgrade TANJUG]
CEMA Commission in SRV Discusses Standardization BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Kulikov Proposes Warsaw Pact-NATO Meeting to Rogers CC 1
[East Berlin ADN]
Pyadyshev Speaks at News Conference 9 Dec CC 1
Lauds Gorbachev India Trip CC 1
Condemns Abrams Statements CC 2
Hits U.S. Honduran Airlift CC 2
Criticizes Grenada Trials CC 3
Hits U.S. Geneva Stance CC 3
Human Rights Proposal Submitted to CSCE CC 4
International Trade Seminar Opens 8 Dec CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gorbachev Greets Joint U.S. Trade Council A 1
Aristov Addresses Meeting A 2
PRAVDA's Afanasyev, Delegation Arrive in U.S. A 2
Further Reportage on U.S.-Iran Arms Deals A 3
Reagan 'In the Know' A 3
Brunei Role Viewed [Mnatsakanov] A 3
McNab Confirms TOW Shipments A 4
'Special Operations' Assailed [Medvedenko] A 4
Poindexter Silence Noted A 5
IZVESTIYA Ties Speakes Resignation to Arms Sales [6 Dec] A 6
Comparison of White House Statement on Reykjavik A 6
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Dec]

SOUTH ASIA

Shevardnadze Receives Pakistani Deputy Minister D 1
[PRAVDA 10 Dec]
Briefs: DRA Hydroelectric Complex D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Visit of Renovica-Led SFRY Delegation F 1
Greeted by Ligachev F 1
Talks Begin F 1
[Belgrade TANJUG]
Ties With SFRY Cited F 1
[PRAVDA 9 Dec]
Lizichev Receives Polish Army Visitors F 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Nov]

WESTERN EUROPE

Adamishin Discusses Arms Talks in Florence G 1
[Rome]
British Involvement in SDI Criticized G 1
[Sayenko]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Shevardnadze Meets With Iraqi Ambassador H 1
Libyan Foreign Secretary To Visit in Mid-Dec H 1
Iran's Rafsanjani Hosts Trade Official Katushev H 1
Iranian Reportage [cross-reference] H 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Role in Honduran-Nicaraguan Clash Viewed K 1
SR-71 'Flagrantly' Violates Cuban Airspace K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ryzhkov Tours Kazakhstan Oil Field R 1
[Fateyev]
Further Coverage of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session R 3
Transport Minister Speaks R 3
Session Ends 3 Dec R 4
Vorontnikov Chairs RSFSR Government Meeting [IZVESTIYA 26 Nov] R 5
Yeltsin Attends Moscow City Soviet Session R 6
Razumovskiy, Kapitonov Address Academy Seminar R 6
Ukraine Officials 'Under Fire' for Mismanagement R 7
Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Replaces Official R 7
[Prokhorov in IZVESTIYA 4 Dec]
Slyunkov Addresses Minsk Economic Conference R 8
Slyunkov Attends Supreme Soviet Session in Minsk R 8
Shalayev Participates in Coal Industry Congress R 8
Continued Reportage on Supreme Soviet Session R 8
Speech by Mordovian Delegate [IZVESTIYA 21 Nov] R 8

Arctic Population Needs Cited [IZVESTIYA 21 Nov] R 10
Farm Machine Builders Berated [IZVESTIYA 21 Nov] R 11
PRAVDA Reports Belorussian CP CC Plenum R 13
[Simurov, Ulitenok 1 Dec]
Information Report on Latvian CP CC Plenum Given R 16
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 28 Nov]
Tajik First Secretary Speaks at Dushanbe Meeting R 16
Persecution of Believers in Lithuania Denied [Plukys] R 17

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Economist Calls For Increased Wage Differentials S 1
[Kulikov in SOTISIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 23 Nov]
Briefs: New Oil Field S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Murakhovskiy Addresses Agricultural Workers Meeting T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Antarctic Station To Be Evacuated From Iceberg U 1
Space Television Expert Discusses Phobus Project U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Army Paper Discusses Tasks in Military Building V 1
[Yasyukov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Dec]
Leaders Sign Obituary of Retired General V 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Nov]

IZVESTIYA REPORTS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SALT II

PM101331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For Strategic Stability; at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the USSR's stance regarding the system of agreements concerning strategic arms limitation was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 8 December.

A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, issued a statement at the press conference.

In the last few days, he said, events whose consequences could have a most serious effect on the further development of the international situation have occurred in the sphere of strategic stability in the world. The United States has not only announced its repudiation of the 1972 Interim Agreement and the SALT II treaty but has also actually exceeded one of the basic limits enshrined in that treaty by bringing into service the 131st bomber equipped for cruise missiles. The United States has thus taken an unprecedented provocative step aimed at the disintegration of the treaty structure for curbing the arms race. Washington has played the role of violator of the process of the radical reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The present administration was brought to the flouting of the SALT II treaty by the logic of its attitude toward fundamental security problems. A logic built on the obsolete stereotype of the old-fashioned thinking that it is supposedly possible to ensure one's own security at the expense of others' security.

This is also an example of the peculiar logic of U.S. diplomacy whereby one thing is said in public and a different thing is done in practice.

In Reykjavik the U.S. President gave his assent to the liquidation of all strategic offensive weapons within an agreed period. But now the United States is opening the floodgates for an unrestrained race in precisely these weapons.

In Geneva the U.S. delegation says that it is guided by instructions "to move forward" while in fact it is not taking a single step toward accords and is hindering the talks.

In Washington much is being said about the importance of "an atmosphere of trust." In practice, however, there is a move toward intensifying unpredictability in the development of the strategic situation and suspicion in relations between the states. Claiming that the SDI would render nuclear weapons unnecessary, the United States has set off on the quantitative and qualitative buildup of its nuclear potential.

To sum up, it can be said that the present U.S. Administration, without a single arms control agreement to its credit, is nullifying operative accords in this sphere, setting new records in military expenditure, initiating an arms race in space, and moving toward undermining the ABM Treaty as well.

One gets the quite definite impression that people in Washington are in a hurry to impose on future administrations a binding commitment to the arms race.

In these circumstances the Soviet Government would have been fully justified in, so to speak, automatically abandoning its corresponding pledge under the treaty and the agreement which are being broken by the Americans. But the Soviet leadership, having thoroughly weighed the political, military, moral, and ethical aspects of the emerging situation, has drawn the conclusion that it is necessary to make additional efforts to divert from mankind the threat of the slippery path to strategic chaos. In this regard, the Soviet Government declared 5 December that the USSR would, for the time being, refrain from exceeding the limitations under the SALT I Agreement and the SALT II treaty. In taking this serious decision the Soviet Union proceeds from the enormous importance of the entire issue for the whole of humanity, from the very same noble and humane motivations which stand behind the Soviet program for the liquidation of nuclear arms by the year 2000, behind our unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and behind the USSR's large-scale, compromise proposals in Reykjavik.

The Soviet side offers the U.S. leadership an opportunity once again to responsibly weigh all the possible consequences of its actions and to heed the world community's unanimous opinion and the sober voices in political and public circles, including those in the United States itself. The Soviet Government's decision is also a call to the U.S. Administration to display genuine restraint, to stop before it takes any steps which would finally derail the agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. There is still a way out of the prevailing situation; it is still possible to take the measures which would prevent the uncontrollable growth of strategic offensive weapons.

As regards the Soviet Union's future course, we will continue to persistently pursue a peace-loving and dynamic foreign policy, but, as M.S. Gorbachev declared the other day, no one will succeed in exploiting our vested interest in peace to force us to compromise our security.

A.A. Bessmertnykh and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, replied to journalists' questions.

Question: Will the USSR's unilateral observance of the SALT II treaty not affect its security?

Answer: While remaining within the limits set by the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union will carefully evaluate the development of events and will monitor the actions of the United States. We know whom we are dealing with. All the actions being undertaken by the USSR, including unilateral ones, are thoroughly considered and weighed so as not to jeopardize its security. The USSR will not allow military superiority over itself.

Reagan's decision to repudiate SALT II is an attempt to act from a position of strength. But the USSR is a mighty, proud, and great country which will never compromise its security and independence and will never allow anyone to dictate to it.

The United States will not succeed in attaining military superiority either through "Star Wars" or through the nuclear arms race. We have all the potential -- economic, intellectual, and military-technical -- to meet any U.S. challenge whenever necessary. The Soviet Union does not claim greater security, but neither will it accept lesser security -- this 27th CPSU Congress decision and the will of the Soviet people are being sacredly fulfilled. This is how it will be in the future.

Question: What is the meaning of the words "refrains for the time being" in the Soviet Government statement? For how long will the Soviet Union display restraint?

Answer: Now that the U.S. Administration has taken a practical step to break out of one of the most important limitations imposed by the SALT II treaty, the Soviet side has complete legal justification to deem itself free from any pledges under the treaty. And if Moscow was guided only by emotions, this may have been the action to take.

But the Soviet leadership carefully and thoroughly examined this question from the position of sound reasoning and the logic of our policy, and it drew the conclusion that the USSR will, for the time being, observe the limitations. For how long? Much in his case will depend on the U.S. behavior, primarily from the military-strategic viewpoint: Will it take the compensating measures which would allow it to remain within the treaty's existing framework, or will it pursue the line of breaching this and other provisions of the SALT II treaty?

The Soviet Union will monitor the U.S. actions very carefully, whether parity is subjected to excessive overloads through U.S. military programs.

Question: The Soviet Government statement says that the United States is making a major mistake by nullifying the SALT II treaty. How are these words to be understood?

Answer: Evidently, the U.S. Administration has not considered too well the consequences for U.S. national interests and security stemming from its decision to withdraw from the SALT II treaty. The liquidation of the structure for curbing the race in strategic offensive arms would lead to serious unpredictability and uncertainty in the sides' implementation of strategic programs.

The SALT II treaty and SALT I Agreement contain many provisions which make possible to reliably control [kontrolirovat] the development of the strategic situation. The threat of a kind of chaos and instability is now emerging. This will be bad for international security and for the talks on nuclear and space weapons, for it is difficult to build accords on that shaky ground of uncertainty which would be one result of the course which the United States is now proposing to the world.

We propose to the United States a genuine restraint which means the rigorous fulfillment of treaties and agreements and unconditional observance of levels which are the subject of pledges. It is ony on the basis of such an approach that we will be able to ensure strategic stability and a reliable base for productive talks.

Answers were also given to other questions.

BOVIN INTERVIEWED ON SALT II, U.S. RELATIONS

LD042122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Bohumil Horak report on his interview with Aleksandr Bovin, "A leading Soviet foreign political commentator of the daily IZVESTIYA," carried on the "Magazine" program; date and place not specified; questions and answers in Russian with superimposed Czech translation of Bovin's replies -- recorded]

[Text] [Horak] First I asked Comrade Bovin: What are the perspectives of Soviet-U.S. relations after the Reagan government's violation of the SALT II agreement?

[Bovin] It is of course a negative phenomenon if we consider what the SALT I and SALT II agreements mean in the historic context. We can criticize these agreements, we can say that they are incomplete, but despite this they represented one of the basic frameworks which at least limited the arms race in some way. It is fundamentally negative (?when evaluating) Reagan's policy. We can therefore summarize by stating that this step breaks this restraining framework, that it undermines the political, moral and legal limits which put a break on the arms race and gives the green light to uncontrolled arms increases. This is the basis of the whole thing. At the same time it must be said that in the United States itself they do not all hold the same standpoint in this respect. Many Americans, and even U.S. military officials are against this step by Reagan because while the aforementioned limitations exist it is much easier to forsee the reaction of the other side. The Americans know that the Soviet Union will not have more missiles than the number set, and they can form their policy accordingly. We also know that the Americans will not have more missiles than the number permitted, and it is thus easier for us [words indistinct] these limitations do not exist, an uncertain situation arises; we can increase numbers, they can increase numbers, and this is not to the liking of many military officials. I must, regrettably, repeat that the step mentioned will not lead to an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. On the contrary, it creates a more uncertain, misty and gloomier perspective than in the past.

[Horak] My next question was: What will the line of U.S. foreign policy be in the 2 years remaining to the expiry of Reagan's presidential mandate?

[Bovin] I personally think that nothing special will take place in these 2 years. President Reagan will be enjoying his period of office. There is a slang expression, lame duck, which describes the state of affairs when a President is ending his period of office and no longer has such authority as before because everyone knows that in 2 years there will be another president. So I do not expect any fundamentally new moments in U.S. policy during these 2 years. I think that Reagan will continue the adventurous line he has followed up until now.

[Horak] In less than a month, 1 January 1987, the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions will expire. My last question was, therefore: Will the Soviet Union extend this moratorium, or will it renew tests?

[Bovin] You know, this is not a question of principle but of military technical necessity. If it is vital for us from a military viewpoint to renew tests, we will renew them. From the moral viewpoint we do not have to reproach ourselves. We waited a long time and tried to convince the Americans, but we also have our vital military needs.

We have to make certain tests, and if our military officials say that it is not possible to delay any further, we will renew tests. Maybe we will be able to wait another 6 months, but I do not know. I repeat, it is necessary, we will do it. At this moment it is not a question of principle but purely a problem of military needs.

GERASIMOV CONTRASTS UN, NATO ARMS DISCUSSIONS

LD072213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello, Comrades! In New York over the past few days they have been talking about disarmament and security; in Brussels, during the same few days, they have been talking about armaments and security. No disagreement about the objective, it would appear, though how different are the means that are being recommended for achieving it! Resolutions on issues relating to disarmament -- 45 resolutions -- were adopted at the UN General Assembly session in New York. If they are carried out, peace is guaranteed. One of the resolutions is about preventing and arms race in space. But was this not negotiated about 1 year ago at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva? No one votes against: 154 countries vote in favor, with one solitary country abstaining, and it is not difficult to calculate that this country is the United States.

The United States is not alone when it comes to the resolutions opposing nuclear weapons tests. Britain and France also say no to this. This Western trio changes its composition somewhat in the voting on the resolution banning radiological weapons. It is the United States, France, and Israel that are opposed to banning these. That is what happened in New York. With the abovementioned exceptions, the world community expressed its desire for disarmament.

In the meantime, the so-called Atlantic week -- or to be more precise the Atlantic 10 days -- began in Brussels. Paradoxically, there they are talking about the ideas of Reykjavik in topsy-turvy fashion. In Reykjavik, the talk was about nuclear disarmament, an idea that is so popular that it is not easy to oppose it directly. Everyone will point the finger, as if one were the nuclear renegade. The NATO documents, therefore, pay courtesy to Reykjavik. What comes next is not simply a virtual denial of Reykjavik but an attempt to make use of it in order to step up the arms race. Reykjavik, it seems, gave rise to something else beside hopes.

In the view of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, Reykjavik gave rise to fear to a much greater extent, and this is not just his concern.

First and foremost, it is being asserted that one cannot do without so-called nuclear restraint, because it is indeed the West's threat to make first use of nuclear weapons that holds back the threat of attacks from the East using conventional armed forces and armaments. That, for example, is the opinion of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. She says: We cannot build our defenses solely on conventional armaments. Furthermore, both Thatcher and Chirac are to some extent pleased with Reykjavik, in that it has been the jolt that has shaken a drowsy Europe out of its characteristic state of equability.

The conclusion they offer from Reykjavik is that they must upgrade their weapons as a matter of urgency; that they must hold on more tightly to their own nuclear forces; that U.S. nuclear missiles must be retained in Europe; and that it would be a good idea to add new ones to them, those of so-called reduced intermediate range, that is to say operational-tactical ones.

All this means that the situation in Europe is looked upon as if it were a situation of ancient military confrontation. Jacques Chirac has proposed that a charter of principles governing the security of Western Europe be worked out. The main principle runs as follows: Nuclear restraint remains the sole means for preventing any war in Europe. There is no alternative to it within the foreseeable future. With the proposed charter, Chirac would like to consolidate the community of views of the countries of Western Europe on the role of nuclear restraint. Of course, these views include nuclear disarmament.

All the signs are that the forthcoming sessions of the NATO organs will bring Western Europe new decisions to increase their armaments. Such is the philosophy of confrontation which ignores the olive branch that is being held out by the East, and which refuses to discuss the Warsaw Pact states' proposals on reducing conventional armaments and armed forces.

Or, perhaps it is simply a matter of the profits for those who deal in death, as they used to call the military industrialists? Perhaps it is all very simple. Perhaps there is not any anti-Soviet philosophy at all?

BOGACHEV VIEWS 'STAR WARS,' NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE

LD051337 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 5 Dec 86

["'Insurance Policy' or Guarantee of Nuclear Catastrophe?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Since U.S. President Ronald Reagan unveiled his "Star Wars" program more than three years ago, the slick wrapup has worn off from his promises to make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" with a space missile defense.

Even official spokesmen for the American Administration have stopped recalling those words by the President in their public statements.

Washington's renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty, the unrelenting U.S. nuclear arms buildup and the continued nuclear testing in Nevada have demonstrated a glaring discrepancy between the present American Administration's P.R. declarations on the objectives of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" with its practical actions to propel the arms race on earth and to take it to outer space.

Level-headed people have long realized that "Star Wars" is, as a minimum, a twin for the U.S. program for building up offensive nuclear arms.

It is not a coincidence that the advocates for the nuclear arms race in the United States are also determined apologists for SDI.

The U.S. Administration has now apparently decided to smarten up the shopworn advertising tags on its "Star Wars" program and so the new Washington way of selling plans to deploy American strike weaponry in space is calling it nothing other than an "insurance policy to protect peace".

However, this "insurance policy" which will cost the U.S. tax-payer at least three billion dollars, according to expert estimates, will, at best, be a leaky umbrella.

Even the most sophisticated multitiered space-based ABM system cannot provide an impenetrable shield to protect an aggressor's territory from a retaliatory missile downpour.

Military experts have computed that even if just five percent of the incoming nuclear warheads reach their targets, this will mean what the Pentagon likes to call "unacceptable damage" also to the country that has been the first to use nuclear weapons.

Washington intends to create its space monster of a missile defense in such a way as to be able to swing it into action as a surprise, with the other side being unable to detect any preparations for the aggression.

This involves using a great multitude of computers to allow transition from a "manual" to a completely automated battle management system.

Computers may thus replace people altogether in decision-making on nuclear warfare.

Even land-based computers, however, are not 100-percent foolproof in their conclusions and decisions.

Computer malfunctions, which are known to have caused sad results even in peacetime, may spell global disaster in a crisis.

This will be the case, for example, when "Star Wars" battle management machines actuate their assigned weaponry in response to signals which have nothing to do with a nuclear-missile attack and are resultant, say, from small environmental disturbances, or when they just go wrong and order fire for no particular reason at all.

The fulfillment of the American "Star Wars" plans will dramatically increase the risk of outbreak of nuclear war also as a result of technical trouble in other computers, early-warning and communications systems, or unprovoked self-action by part of the U.S. ABM defense.

The SDI advocates are attempting to convince the Americans that work on this program is bound to produce a "miracle" which will eliminate all the extremely dangerous technical faults in U.S. strike weapons and the systems managing them at one fell swoop. These hopes have no grounds whatsoever.

The "Star Wars insurance policy" now being busily pressed on the American people can only lead to a complete bankruptcy of the brokers from the U.S. military-industrial complex.

The implementing of the space militarization program will visit unprecedented catastrophe upon all mankind.

FRENCH LEADERS' REMARKS ON SDI ASSESSED

LD052256 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1800 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Political observer Vsevolod Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] French Defense Minister Andre Giraud says that he sees no reason that should prevent the launching of space satellites which represent an interest for the SDI program in the context of the Ariane program; I have no doubt about this subject, he added. We believe that Andre Giraud has no doubt either about the U.S. SDI program, our political observer Vsevolod Mikhaylov writes.

His pro-Atlantic tendencies and his desire to promote all aspects of the military links between France and the Pentagon are well-known. In particular the defense minister takes a position in favor of the acquisition of U.S. AWACS aircraft in order that the French Air Force is equipped with U.S. eyes and ears. It is not therefore surprising to see this new gesture of solidarity with the Pentagon, which is encountering grave difficulties in building SDI elements following the Challenger catastrophe last January. Moreover it was not [word indistinct].

According to statements by the president of the Republic, France, being aware of the risks run by the Star Wars program, has no intention of participating in it. The French prime minister has also recently adopted a more careful position toward SDI. The national military budget for 1987-91, approved recently by the government, does not make any overtures or advances to the United States as regards SDI either. There are certainly politicians in France who would wish to associate Paris with this dangerous adventure. It is with their support that French arms industry companies received the green light to participate in the execution of orders linked with SDI. Groups like Aerospatiale and Matra intend to take advantage of them. But in announcing that Paris is ready to join the Ariane program, including its financing, in which France plays a dominant role in research in the context of the U.S. SDI program, Andre Giraud was not talking as a businessman or as a private person, but as the defense minister [sentence as heard]. Does his statement indicate a change in Paris' attitude vis-a-vis France's nonparticipation in SDI; or is it an attempt to compromise its attitude? Anyway, this new aspect of military cooperation that the French defense minister wishes to open with the United States is for Paris an association with the Military adventure of the U.S. Administration which is dangerous for all mankind.

What is surprising is not only the diligent service with which Mr Giraud has decided to go to the rescue of the Pentagon, which is in difficulty with the achievement of its principle military enterprise, but in particular the moment he chose to make this business offer. The Union for French Democracy, we remember, was the principle obstacle to the preparation of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik on the creation of a world without nuclear weapons and on the Liberation of Europe from this type of weapon. All the talk about SDI as a space shield is inconsistent for the strong reason that if nuclear weapons, against which this shield is supposed to defend disappeared, what is the usefulness of the latter?

The French military program stresses that France intends to reduce the U.S. and Soviet nuclear potential to the lowest level on the basis of the equal security principle. but disarmament [words indistinct] of the government according to official statements and the preparations for Star Wars are incompatible things. Also, the support that the French defense minister would be ready to offer to SDI cannot be considered as other than new attempts to block, as far as possible, the disarmament process.

As one cannot run with the hare and ride with the hounds, one cannot allow the Pentagon to use French missiles in order to achieve the inaugural SDI program, and at the same time present oneself as committed to disarmament, our commentator Vsevolod Mikhaylov writes in conclusion.

FRENCH COMPLACENCY OVER SALT II BREAK VIEWED

LD051038 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1800 GMT 3 Dec 86

["Notes of a Publicist," presented by Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Good evening dear listeners. The SALT II agreement has been put into question thanks to the good care of the Reagan adminstration. It has just put into service in its strategic nuclear forces the 138th [as heard] B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles. This means that Washington is deliberately destroying the barrier that has thus far stood in the way of the arms race in the area of strategic nuclear weapons. President Francois Mitterrand has noticed -- not without a certain melancholy -- that the SALT II agreement was very useful and very reasonable. The conclusion therefore, must be that in violating this agreement, Washington has just committed something useless and unreasonable. But French officials contended themselves with just making funeral orations without trying to name the reasons and especially the consequences of a possible disapearance of SALT II.

This is surprising for two reasons: First, if it is admitted that France and the other European allies of the United States have tried during these last months -- as they themselves affirm -- to deter Washington from compromising SALT II, the fact that the U.S. Administration has not deigned to take into account their request should at least produce from the European NATO members a bit more worried reaction than those circumstantial funeral orations. This is because the Washington attitude proves once again that President Reagan and his circle interpret Atlantic solidarity as some sort of oath of blind obedience by European vassals to the transatlantic king. Second, official Paris -- which does not cease to refer to the supposed Soviet threat and to count imaginable and real Soviet nuclear missiles -- understands without doubt that the U.S. decision can directly lead to a new increase of the Soviet and U.S. nuclear potential. Now, if it is admitted that France is really threatened by the Soviet military potential, one is surprised by the passivity with which French officials react to such perspective.

To give you a more precise idea of what I say, I will ask you to imagine for a while what would be France's reaction if it was the USSR and not Washington that abandoned the SALT II agreement. That said, I have no intention of inciting French officials to violent diatribes or to verbal condemnations toward Washington. It is not this that could free us at the end of the day from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. But, the realization of the fact that the political responsibility of the Western European politicans should not put itself in the role of the retinue of his majesty the transatlantic king. Otherwise, it will be condemned to repeat quite often: The king has gone crazy. Long live the king!

COMPARISON OF DELEGATION HEAD MIKHAYLOV ON MBFR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in its Morning Edition on 5 December 1986 on page 4 carries an N. Novikov dispatch on Valerian Mikhaylov's assessment of the MBFR Vienna talks. This report, entitled "Breaking the Deadlock," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 5 December 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages AA 1 and 2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line reads in IZVESTIYA: [Text] Vienna -- The final plenary session of the latest round of talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held at the Hofburg Palace 4 December. The session was addressed by Ambassador V.V. Mikhaylov, the Soviet delegation head.

Touching on the causes...(picking up paragraph three, line one; rewording)

Paragraph four, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: ...the Western participants is completely impotent from the viewpoint...(rewording)

Page AA 2, paragraph one, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...time it was made conditional upon arbitrary and unjustified...(substituting "made conditional upon" for "accompanied by")

Paragraph two, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: ...agreement did not at all contribute to reaching...(supplying "at all")

Paragraph three, lines two and three read in IZVESTIYA: ...talks for creating a mere semblance of dialogue and even more so as a screen to cover up military programs.

We resolutely oppose the use of the "Vienna impasse" as an obstacle...(picking up paragraph four, line one; rewording)

IZVESTIYA omits quotation marks at the end of paragraph four and the beginning of paragraph five.

Paragraph five, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...1986 draft agreement fully meets the aims...(supplying "fully")

Same paragraph, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...sides and is wholly feasible. It can...(picking up paragraph six, line one; supplying "wholly")

PROTOCOL ON CEMA COOPERATION WITH FINLAND SIGNED

PM051517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA-Finland"]

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Nov -- The 14th annual session of the commission on cooperation between CEMA and Finland has ended here with the signing of a protocol on the further development of cooperation between CEMA and Finland in 1987. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Finland participated in its work.

CEMA SECRETARY RECEIVES SFRY REPRESENTATIVE

LD062029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TANJUG) -- CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev today received Dr Budimir Lazovic, the chief representative of the permanent mission of the SFRY at CEMA, who familiarized the CEMA secretary with the FEC decision on the participation of Yugoslav economic and scientific research organizations in the realization of specific projects (?envisaging) the so-called Complex Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-Countries to the Year 2000.

Cooperation within this program on the basis of mutual interest will represent an impetus to (?the improvement) of relations between the SFRY and CEMA and the member countries of CEMA, in conformity with the principles of the 1964 agreement on the participation of the SFRY in the work of CEMA organs.

CEMA COMMISSION IN SRV DISCUSSES STANDARDIZATION

LD081752 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Ho Chi Minh December 8 TASS -- The results of implementing measures on standardized and metrological support for priority areas of the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CMEA Member Countries up to the Year 2000 were examined by the 61st meeting of the CMEA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Standardization, which was held here. It was attended by delegations of Bulgarian, Vietnam, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Meeting participants were unamimous in the opinion that goods mutually delivered by the CMEA member countries should conform to the highest world standards and eclipse them. 207 CMEA standards in machine-building, chemistry, computer facilities, metallurgy, the light industry and other sectors of social production are to play an important role to achieve this.

The commission outlined measures to improve the entire activity on standardization within the CMEA and agreed [on] policy-making documents on a system of assessing the quality of goods manufactured by the socialist states.

KULIKOV PROPOSES WARSAW PACT-NATO MEETING TO ROGERS

LD091943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- In its Wednesday edition, BERLINER ZEITUNG will publish a report from Moscow, which was prereleased to ADN. It is headlined: "Kulikov-Rogers Meeting?" It has the following text:

It has been learned from diplomatic circles and correspondents in Moscow that in the past 2 weeks the Warsaw Pact Organization has taken the following steps to establish contacts with NATO with a view to discussing questions pertaining to the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has proposed to General Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, that a meeting be held. Ambassador S. Todorov, chairman of the Warsaw Pact Working Group, addressed a letter to M. Guidi, chairman of the NATO Special Group for Questions of Controlling Conventional Armaments, proposing the establishment of direct contacts.

H. Krolikowski, general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, sent a message to Lord Carrington, NATO secretary-general, calling for support for a dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in order to resolve the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments on the continent.

So far nothing is known about any official NATO reaction to these proposals, nor has NATO reacted to the Budapest Appeal made by the Warsaw Pact states last June.

At the same time, Warsaw Pact diplomats are expressing the hope that NATO may examine the question of establishing direct contacts between the organizations in a constructive spirit.

PYADYSHEV SPEAKS AT NEWS CONFERENCE 9 DEC

Lauds Gorbachev India Trip

LD091520 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- People in the USSR note with satisfaction that the results of the visit to India by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Delhi declaration on principles for a nuclear-weapon free and non-violent world continue to draw positive responses abroad, said Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

He spoke at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today.

The attractiveness of the principles of the Delhi declaration for the international community is apparent, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted. This was manifest, in part, at the concluding stage of the 41st U.N. General Assembly session which adopted the other day a joint draft resolution on "Establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security", sponsored by socialist countries. One hundred and two delegations voted in favour of our draft. The United States and France cast the only negative votes.

The approval by the U.N. General Assembly of the draft resolution by socialist countries forcefully demonstrates that the problem of ensuring security can be solved only by political means and wins increasing support of the majority of the world's states, he stressed.

A beginning was set to a broad international dialogue at the United Nations on the issue of setting up a comprehensive system of security aimed at democratizing international relations and creating a nuclear-free world.

Condemns Abrams Statements

LD091605 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The USSR Foreign Ministry made the other day a representation to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow about pronouncements by officials of the U.S. Administration containing inadmissible statements on the Soviet Union's policy in Latin America, said Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He was addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign newsmen here today.

Thus, speaking in particular in a television interview broadcast through the USIA's Worldnet system, Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was trying to present in a crudely distorted light the essence of the USSR's relations with the Latin American countries. The American representatives made deliberately false statements on some "Soviet penetration", on the Soviet Union's alleged "subversive activities."

Such pronouncements, Boris Pyadyshev said, are intended to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's relations with the countries of that continent, which are built on the principles of peaceful coextence, respect for sovereignty and national interests.

The claim of the U.S. officials to judge whether the USSR and the Latin American countries can develop on their own bilateral inter-state ties is absolutely inadmissible, Boris Pyadyshev stressed.

The U.S. Embassy was told that the U.S. side should draw appropriate conclusions from our representation and not to distort deliberately the essence of the USSR's foreign policy.

Hits U.S. Honduran Airlift

LD091501 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 9 Dec 86

["USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Nicaragua Situation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- "In recent days the U.S. Administration launched a new, still more dangerous spiral in the escalation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua".

"Having got entangled in the scandal connected with the U.S. arms shipments to Iran and to the anti-Nicaraguan contras, Washington apparently expects to extricate itself from 'Irangate' by diverting attention to the situation in Central America", stated Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He spoke at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today.

"The United States is moving on from provoking armed clashes between the two neighbouring countries to a direct military interference".

"Helicopters of the U.S. Air Force are airlifting Honduran troops to the border with Nicaragua. U.S. troops are holding dangerous manoeuvres in Honduras in direct proximity to Nicaraguan territory".

"U.S. military preparations off Nicaraguan shores, in the Panama Canal Zone, and at military bases in U.S. territory are in full swing. The threat of a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua becomes increasingly manifest".

"All this dangerous 'playing with fire'," the spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized, "openly defies the international community which comes out in favour of a just political settlement in Central America".

Criticizes Grenada Trials

LD09160 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Starting with the cynical, base and crude aggression in 1983 against Grenada, a defenceless insular nation, the United States is continuing the imperial policy of suppressing the people of that country, interfering in its internal affairs and manipulating the government installed there, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has pointed out.

Pyadyshev spoke at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman assessed the trial of former Grenadian leaders held in the capital Saint George's the other day as a frame-up masterminded by Washington. Even in the United States itself, he said, the action sparked off a wave of indignation.

The Saint George's trial was undoubtedly another manifestation of the U.S. gross interference in Grenada's affairs.

Hits U.S. Geneva Stance

LD091649 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a briefing at the Foreign Ministry Press Centre today that the Geneva Soviet-American meeting, limited to senior officials, on the question of talks on nuclear and space arms revealed from the very beginning the destructiveness of the U.S. delegation's line, the line of dissociating oneself from the decisions agreed upon in Reykjavik.

The Geneva meeting in fact meant a step backward in the American position, he said.

This should be emphasized also because following the Geneva meeting the head of the U.S. delegation, Max Kampelmann, and other American figures started distorting unceremoniously the course and essence of the meeting.

Kampelmann and others especially "deplored" that the Soviet side continued to stick to the linkage of all questions making the Reykjavik package.

It was being claimed contrary to facts that President Reagan did not agree in Reykjavik to the elimination of all strategic offensive weapons of the sides by the end of 1996, but discussed only the destruction of ballistic missiles. That this was not so, that the U.S. President clearly favoured the total abolition of all nuclear systems followed from the verbatim record of the Reykjavik talks.

Remarks by American figures on this subject were marked lately by a lack of conscientiousness, distortion of facts and tendentiousness, if not more.

The Soviet Union remained firmly committed to the positions set out in Reykjavik and believed that their implementation -- which was only up to the American leadership's political will -- opened up practical prospects for averting the nuclear menace.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO CSCE

LD101146 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Vienna December 10 TASS -- First Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev addressed a full-scale session of the Vienna followup meeting of representatives of the states participation in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on behalf of the Soviet leadership today and formally submitted a proposal for convening a representative forum of these countries in Moscow on humanitarian cooperation.

The proposal was first made by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, in his speech to the Vienna meeting on November 5.

The Soviet Union suggests discussing at the forum such issues as human contacts, information, cultural and education, that is the whole gamut of matters related to humanitarian cooperation as summarized in the Helsinki Final Act, Kovalev said.

It proposes holding this all-round discussion in a businesslike way with a view to achieving practical accords to improve the state of things in the humanitarian fields in all countries involved in the CSCE process, he added.

The Soviet Union suggests doing this in a context of encouragement and respect in each of these countries for the civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other human rights and liberties, the Soviet first deputy foreign minister continued.

All these rights in their totality, he said, should ensure the popular good to the maximum.

A number of delegations spoke out in support of the Soviet proposal.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SEMINAR OPENS 8 DEC

LD082000 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union and other socialist countries consistently pursue a policy of expanding trade and economic ties with developing countries, strengthening their economic independence, and support their struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. This was stated by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Vladislav Vorontsov when speaking at the opening of an international seminar here.

The seminar was organised by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and other Soviet organisations jointly with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Trade representatives and economic counsellors of embassies of developing countries accredited in the USSR are taking part in the seminar devoted to the prospects of trade and economic cooperation of the Soviet Union and European CMEA member states with countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The participants in the seminar were acquainted with the plans of the USSR's social and economic development in the current five-year-plan period directed at intensifying all branches of the national economy and also with the present reorganisation of the system of the Soviet Union's external economic ties.

The representatives of developing countries showed much interest in such promising forms of cooperation as co-production, cooperation in research and production and also in the possibilities of setting up joint enterprises on Soviet territory.

In the next two days the seminar will study the state and prospects of the cooperation of the USSR and other socialist countries with developing countries, the terms of financing and crediting foreign trade as well as other questions of economic ties with countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in particular the transfer of modern technology.

GORBACHEV GREETS JOINT U.S. TRADE COUNCIL

LD091641 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Follows the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's message of greetings:

To the participants in the 10th annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council:

I convey my greetings to the participants in the 10th annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council in New York.

You have gathered at a moment of crucial importance for our countries and the whole of mankind. Today every one of us, a politician or a businessman, an American or a Russian, must go beyond the framework of the customary, feel in full measure the responsibility for the choice of the future.

Today one cannot walk away from concrete answers to the looming questions of war and peace. We in the Soviet Union are convinced that these should be bold and honest answers, the only ones worthy of the strict criteria of the new political thinking in the nuclear age. Now, after the meeting in Reykjavik, everybody knows how far the Soviet Union is prepared to go for the sake of saving people from the threat of nuclear annihilation. I would like to hope that the hand extended by us will feel the warmth of another hand and not the cold of space weapons.

Correct, reasonable decisions are taken not in the heat of campaigns of kindling hostility for another nation, but in an atmosphere of the consolidation of trust and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. Businessmen from the USSR and the U.S. can make a substantial contribution to the creation of the most favourable atmosphere for the cause of peace. Durable and stable trade and economic ties between our two countries should become a positive factor in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The USSR is entering a new stage of economic development. We adopted unprecedented plans of restructuring the Soviet economy, its dramatic renewal and modernization. We take into account the possibility of the participation in this undertaking of foreign firms, including American ones. Measures to improve the system of foreign economic ties taken in the Soviet Union open up new prospects for cooperation.

Yet, understandably, real progress in all that can be made only on condition of equality and mutual benefit, by removing the obstacles put up in the way of normalizing our trade and economic relations.

The American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council is an authoritative joint forum designed to contribute actively to the development of business ties between our countries. It can and must make a real impact on the climate in Soviet-American relations.

I wish fruitful work to the participants in the regular meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

Mikhail Gorbachev.

Aristov Addresses Meeting

LD092041 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

The tenth annual meeting of members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) incorporating 119 foreign trade and research and production organizations, Soviet Union ministries and 260 American corporations accounting for 25 per cent of the gross national product of the USA is continuing in session in the "Hilton" Hotel here.

At the plenary meeting, which opened today, more than 300 participants, warmly welcomed the message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was read out by Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, who heads the Soviet delegation.

Touching upon the tasks of the council, Boris Aristov stressed that the main objective is to contribte to a deepening of mutual understanding, developing the whole complex of relations between the two countries, serving the cause of peace and creativity. He noted that the very fact of holding this meeting is evidence that the ideological differences betwen the two countries, the different social systems are no insurmountable obstacles to the development of relations between them. Expressing regret that many obstacles standing in the way of broadening Soviet-American trade, are not so much of economic as of political character, the minister reaffirmed the Soviet Union's preparedness to maintain business relations with the USA on terms of equality and mutual benefit.

Frank Vargo, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for European affairs read out a message of greetings to the participants in the meeting from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who expressed in general terms support for ASTEC's activities and declared for advancing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Dwayne Andreas, ASTEC co-chairman, president of the food industry "Archer-Daniels-Midland Company", declared for an improvement of the climate of Soviet-American relations. He stressed that the policy of confrontation is particularly dangerous in this nuclear age since it involves catastrophic consequences for the whole world. The nuclear arsenals accumulated by the great powers cannot guarantee their national security. On the contrary they undermine it. It is only peaceful cooperation in various fields, above all in the trade and economic field which can contribute towards restoring even and stable relations between the great powers. He welcomed the Soviet Union's striving, expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to carry on a search of ways for peaceful coexistence for containing the arms race. it is necessary to ensure a cut in unproductive military spendings and divert the funds thus released to civilian areas for the resolution of the problems of social and economic development. This is both in the interests of the USSR and the USA, he pointed out.

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN U.S.

LD100822 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 10 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by PRAVDA Editor-in-Chief Viktor Afanasyev arrived here at the invitation of U.S. Congress Tuesday. There was a reception in its honor in Congress later that day.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRAN ARMS DEALS

Reagan 'In the Know'

LD091348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 9 Dec (TASS) -- The Washington administration is desperately trying to extricate itself from the quagmire of the noisy political scandal that has flared up since the exposure of secret arms supplies to Iran and the channeling of the funds gained from the weapons sale to gangs of Nicaraguan contras. However, the further the investigation of this dirty affair goes the clearer it becomes that figures in the uppermost echelons of the Washington administration are at the bottom of it.

Speaking at the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary of State G. Shultz again tried to dissociate himself from the White House operation, asserting that his role "amounted to zero" and that he knew absolutely nothing about the illegal channeling of funds to the Nicaraguan contras. He could not, however, give any clear answer to reports that have appeared in the press that he personally took part in seeking new channels for secretly financing the Nicaraguan contras after Congress in 1984 imposed a ban on providing them with U.S. assistance. In particular, according to what a member of the White House staff told NBC, "Shultz tried not unsuccessfully to find ways of secretly assisting the contras last year."

The fact that Shultz and other high-ranking representatives of the administration as well as the President himself were in the know about the Iran operation from the very outset has in effect been confirmed by R. McFarlane, a former assistant to the President for national security affairs, who also addressed the committee. In particular he noted that back in August of last year (that is, almost 6 months before the President officially sanctioned the "Iran initiative") Reagan approved the shipment of arms to Iran. "This decision was reached after the President had consulted with members of the Cabinet, including the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the director of the CIA and myself," stated McFarlane.

McFarlane, says NBC, has also cast doubt on whether Lieutenant Colonel North and Rear Admiral Poindexter could have released money from arms sales to Iran to help the contras without sanction from above. And so the White House "story" that these two trusted Reagan figures alone bear all the responsibility for the illegal actions falls to pieces. [passage omitted]

Brunei Role Viewed

LD091802 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Dec 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] New and shameful details concerning Washington's Iranian affair emerge daily, providing evidence not only of the lies of the high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration but of their deeds that verge on the criminal. [passage omitted]

Last summer, as you remember, U.S. congressmen were breaking lances over the issue of granting the allocation of $100 million for aid to the Somocist counterrevolutionaries, as if only those $100 million were involved.

But now it emerges that Shultz himself was trotting the globe seeking secret sources of financing the contras and was successful in his quest, finding much greater sums of money than those $100 million.

Incidentally, he paid a surprise visit to a town that many of us have never even heard about. The name of that town is Bandar Seri Begawan, the capital of Brunei, a tiny country on Borneo in Southeast Asia. Oil and gas made local ruler Sultan Bokiah very rich. The sultan received the U.S. secretary in his palace of no fewer than 1,788 rooms. Rumor has it that the sultan is a very strong and angry adversary of communism. He immediately answered Shultz's request to allot some money, because it was not for Shultz personally but for the contras. Afterward U.S. officials gave the number of a secret Swiss bank account to the sultan, and the sum of $19 million was sent to that account. Here is a map featuring the source states of the millions in a Swiss bank account. [video shows Brunei, Switzerland and Nicaragua and facade of a Swiss bank]. These were not dozens but hundreds of millions of dollars. From here that money was sent through top-secret channels to other destinations. Everyone was treated fairly -- Nicaraguan contras, Afghan dushmans, and Angolan rebels. [passage omitted]

McNab Confirms TOW Shipments

LD091717 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] London December 9 TASS -- After two explosions in the Makua proving ranges in the Hawaiian Islands and Fort Lewis (Washington State), the U.S. Army stopped firing anti-tank guided missiles TOW, said Colonel Craig McNab. He noted that before a careful investigation was carried out, the U.S. Army would not use TOW missiles to prevent new accidents and that the "friends and allies of the USA" had been notified about that. A total of 420,000 TOW missiles have been produced since 1969, 150,000 of which have been sold or turned over to 38 countries.

Craig McNab confirmed, speaking with a REUTER agency correspondent in Washington, that these weapons had been secretly shipped to Iran over the past year, and added that he did not know whether the Iranian side had been notified about the accidents. Colonel McNab's revelations are most convincing proof of the fact that the Pentagon has been engaged in covert heavy arms shipments to Iran with the knowledge of high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration. Among the weapons shippéd to that country were the types prohibited for use in the U.S. Army for almost two months now. The ban came into force on October 14 this year after it had been established that the TOW missiles were dangerous to the servicemen handling them.

'Special Operations' Assailed

LD091811 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 9 Dec 86

["When the Masks Are Torn Off ..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- Commentator Anatoliy Medvedenko writes:

Five years ago, on December 9, 1981, Directive No 12333 on special operations signed by the President of the United States entered into force.

It boils down to the following: Special operations are operations carried out against other countries with the object of attaining aims of American foreign policy. They should be planned in such a way that the role of the U.S. Government in them would not be seen or in any case would not be publicly admitted.

The White House is undeviatingly keeping to this directive of its, this being evidenced by the Central American conflict, the so called "Irangate" scandal which keeps growing in scope, the "case of Eugene Hasenfus" that caused quite a stir in Latin America and the provocative actions against Libya.

These and other facts also indicate that not desire to find mutually acceptable peaceful solutions but special subversive operations, designed to aggravate problems and further intensify explosive situations, from the basis of Washington's foreign policy activities. Still worse, all these actions are not chance happenings and not "mistakes" as, for instance, Ronald Reagan is trying to present "Irangate", but operations legalised and planned in advance by the President himself. Only one thing worries the American Administration: that these operations remain secret and that if anything goes wrong no admissions of involvement be made.

On the one hand, the United States is trying to convince the whole world that it does not practice terrorism and that its "mission" is to create world in which there will be no place for terrorist violence. But on the other hand, it resorts to terror -- and it is thus that the international public calls the special operations -- whenever there is a convenient chance.

And how is one to qualify the more frequent raids recently in American cities against the premises of public organisations campaigning for an end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua and a discontinuation of American aid to the contras? Only recently in Washington "unidentified persons" broke into the office of an organisation that collects information on violations of American laws concerning the supply of arms and money to the contras and carried off with them all documents on the airlifting of arms to the bandit formations operating on Nicaraguan territory.

Poindexter Silence Noted

LD092141 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 9 TASS -- John Poindexter, former assistant to the President for national security affairs, refused today to answer questions connected with the role he played in U.S. arms deliveries to Iran and the passing on of the money received for them to anti-Nicaraguan contras. He was to give evidence in the House Foreign Affairs Committee of U.S. Congress. Poindexter's refusal to provide information about the 'Iranian operation' actually blocks the investigation in Congress and plays into the hands of the White House which is going out of its way to hush up the scandal.

Congressmen Lee Hamilton said in this connection that for the first time in U.S. history a vice-admiral in active service had refused to give evidence to a congressional committee.

IZVESTIYA TIES SPEAKES RESIGNATION TO ARMS SALES

PM091107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Words, Words..."]

[Text] Larry Speakes, White House first deputy press secretary, is resigning. Announcing this fact, Speakes archly remarked in conversation with journalists that were he to write his own epitaph he would write: "He always told the truth."

There are doubts on that score, however. Big doubts, at that. It would not be out of place to remind the President's spokesman that a few hours before the U.S. invasion of Grenada he, Larry Speakes, rejected as "ludicrous" the suppositions made by journalists about an inevitable U.S. bandit action against the small island state. Nor would it be out of place to recall Speakes' frank admission that "there are 10,000 ways to avoid answering a question and I know 9,999 of them." Is that not the main function of the U.S. President's spokesman for relations with the press?

Indeed it is -- a fact which is not hard to see if you read through the reports on the briefings which Speakes has given during the "Irangate" period. When journalists asked him to comment on the reports that some of the money recouped from the sale of arms to Iran had been sent to the Afghan dushmans, the deputy press secretary said: "I know nothing about that... I do not know whom to ask about it."

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth....

COMPARISON OF WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON REYKJAVIK

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 4 December 1986 in its First Edition on page 3 carries a TASS report on the White House statement on Reykjavik. The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA version, entitled "False Interpretation: White House Document on the Geneva Talks" has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Russian version published in the 4 December 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph four, line five reads in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: ...secretary, James Schlesinger.

It is indicative...(picking up last paragraph, line one, omitting line five from "The United State's" to line seven and eight "made in Iceland.")

Last paragraph, line five reads in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: ...the disarmament sphere. (omitting passage through end of paragraph.)

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES PAKISTANI DEPUTY MINISTER

PM101405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

["Exchange of Views" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] On 9 December Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Abdul Sattar, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, who has been in Moscow on a working visit.

There was a detailed and frank exchange of views on key issues of the present day international situation as well as on some questions of bilateral relations.

An urgent need for constructive efforts of all Asian countries in strengthening security and in establishing wide cooperation in Asia was pointed out by the Soviet side.

These goals are served by the initiatives proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok and during the visit to India.

The Soviet Union invariably comes out in favor of an earliest political settlement of the Afghan situation and counts on a constructive realistic approach by Pakistan.

The sides agreed that the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Pakistan in the spirit of good-neighborliness met the interests of the two countries and the cause of peace in Asia.

BRIEFS

DRA HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX -- Tashkent December 8 TASS -- The hydropower complex Sarobi-2, designed by experts at the Sredazgidroprojekt Institute in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek Republic (USSR), will supply Kabul and its nearby provinces with electricity. Diverted into a tunnel, the Mountain River Kabul will set the powerful turbines of two power stations in motion. Experts have estimated that power supplies to the Afghan capital will increase by 50 per cent. Uzbek and Afghan specialists are already conducting survey on the future construction site. All these issues were discussed at a meeting, devoted to the anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan agreement for friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation, held at the Sredazgidroprojekt Institute, a collective member of the USSR-Afghanistan Friendship Society on December 4. Afghanistan has already built the hydropower stations Naghlu and Pul-i-Khomri-2, and also the Jalalabad irrigation complex with Uzbek assistance. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2343 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF RENOVICA-LED SFRY DELEGATION

Greeted by Ligachev

LD091716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, an LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit. At the airport, Renovica and the members of his delegation were met by Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU secretary, CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Medvedev and other officials.

Talks Begin

LD101027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Talks between delegations of the LCY and the CPSU opened in the Kremlin this morning. The two delegations are headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talks opened in the Kremlin's Catherine Hall at 1000 Moscow time. Milanko Renovica and members of the Yugoslav delegation were met by General Secretary Gorbachev and other high-ranking Soviet party officials, who were the first to arrive in the hall. The meeting between Gorbachev and Renovica was very cordial.

On the Yugoslav side the talks -- the first by top party-level officials since 1979 -- are also being attended by Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Janez Zemljaric, member of the LCY Central Committee and vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milan Veres, the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow; and other officials.

Besides Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee delegation also includes Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vadim Medvedev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Soviet Ambassador in Belgrade Viktor Maltsev, and other officials.

Ties With SFRY Cited

PM101235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On The Visit by an LCY Delegation to the USSR"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec -- The official friendly visit by an LCY delegation headed by M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will be an important contribution to the further strengthening of all-around cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, Yugoslav press commentaries stress.

The LCY weekly KOMUNIST notes that Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is developing favorably and is following an upward trend. Ties between the two countries are friendly in character and are based on the principles approved in joint documents.

At present the USSR occupies first place in Yugoslavia's foreign trade turnover. Economic ties acquired particular scale after the signing of the document entitled "Basic Guidelines for the Implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the SFRY Through 1990," the weekly points out.

Cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and the SFRY and the USSR have a wealth of traditions. For that reason, TANJUG states, it is logical to suppose that the upcoming visit and talks will give positive new impetus to the development of mutual relations. The continued maintenance of the high level of bilateral cooperation, above all in the economy, will greatly depend on production-sharing and cooperation, and the strengthening of scientific and technical ties. Good preconditions and mutual interest exist for this.

LIZICHEV RECEIVES POLISH ARMY VISITORS

PM071930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From the Polish Army"]

[Text] A delegation of Polish Army political workers headed by Brigade General L. Wojtasik, deputy chief of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate and chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Directorate, visited the Soviet Union 24 through 29 November at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Belorussian Military District Political Directorate the Polish comrades were familiarized with experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and with the activity of political organs in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The Polish political workers reported on the progress in implementing the 10th PZPR Congress decisions in the Polish Army.

The delegation was received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other responsible political workers participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The Polish guests visited the "V.I. Lenin Kremlin Study and Apartment" museum, the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, and the Yu. A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center and familiarized themselves with memorable sites of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory.

The delegation has left for home.

ADAMISHIN DISCUSSES ARMS TALKS IN FLORENCE

LD091711 Rome International Service in Italian 1555 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviets are ready to move forward following the results at Reykjavik and to set out in Geneva the various agreements on the reduction of medium- and long-range nuclear armaments to the smallest details. These agreements should be operative because of the new and further verification of the talks on the U.S. SDI regarding the ABM Treaty. [sentence as heard] This is in brief the message sent today by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze through his Deputy Foreign Minister Adamishin to Foreign Minister Andreotti.

The meeting between the representatives of the two foreign ministries took place in Florence this morning at the Palazzo Vecchio. It was at the start of the International Conference on Overall Security in the Year 2000, organized by the UN Department for Disarmament and the Florence Forum for Problems of War and Peace. At the end of (?the meeting), Andreotti said that there is a strong will on the part of the Soviet Union to continue the East-West negotiations and that the Soviets have reiterated their readiness to negotiate with U.S. representatives at this moment. For his part, Adamishin accused the Americans of going back even on the hypothesis of agreement discussed at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik. In his address at the conference, Foreign Minister Andreotti expressed the hope that the two superpowers will reach even partial agreement on disarmament. He added that a stagnant situation is dangerous.

BRITISH INVOLVMENT IN SDI CRITICIZED

LD092307 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, in the course of talks with his British counterpart George Younger has announced that the United States is awarding Britain a contract worth more than 10 million dollars for research under the Star Wars program. The following comment has been written by Sergey Sayenko. In terms of dollars, the new contracts bring British participation in the controversial Reagan's plans to develop space weapons up to 34 million. British supporters of SDI are claiming their country will now be able to create more jobs, reduce unemployment and make technological headway. It is good intentions, of course, but must a country even with super intentions necessarily take part in action on the Star Wars program? I don't think so. I believe the Tory government supports the Americans' Star Wars plans because it does not want to offend the ally. It is significant that in an interview with the JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY the other day, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher supported SDI once again. This time she alleged the Star Wars program held out the promise of a secure future. What kind of security is it if Western scientists, many of them in the United States and Britain, keep explaining that SDI has nothing to do with defense, but is geared to a first nuclear strike? In 1983, President Reagan claimed the West needed an SDI to shield itself against Soviet ballistic missiles. But in Reykjavik the Soviet Union suggested getting rid of all strategic nuclear forces, including ballistic missiles within 10 years. The United States Administration has yet to explain in a logical way why a space shield has to be developed at all. It's a pity that in Reykjavik the United States opted for SDI, thus deliberately torpedoing an agreement with the Soviet Union that would scrap nuclear missiles on earth. I believe, writes Sergey Sayenko, that primarily the United States hopes to build what it terms a space shield and to perfect a space sword into the bargain. According to American experts themselves, SDI plus MX and other new generation nuclear missiles will increase the U..S. strike potential sixfold. The destabilizing factor of SDI consists in the fact that the program is inflating the nuclear war threat. I'm convinced that by taking part in the American Star Wars program, Britain is not taking a step either to peace to disarmament.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD091842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Sa'd al-Faysal, ambassador of the Iraqi Republic to the USSR, at the latter's request.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of fruitful cooperation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Eduard Shevardnadze confirmed the USSR's principled position in favor of the quickest possible cessation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and its settlement by peaceful political means, which would serve the fundamental interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq, and the cause of peace and stability in the region.

Washington's line in the Iran-Iraq conflict was assessed as hypocritical, pouring oil on the fires of war. The United States tries to justify its political machinations and secret arms deals using the false pretext of the so-called "Soviet threat." We are in fact talking about the United States' desire to realize its neoglobalist schemes relevant to the area of the Near and Middle East.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT IN MID-DEC

LD091645 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1617 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Dec (TASS) -- At the invitation of the Soviet Government Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is to pay an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the middle of December.

IRAN'S RAFSANJANI HOSTS TRADE OFFICIAL KATUSHEV

LD101347 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Nicosia, 10 Dec (TASS) -- According to IRNA, A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Iranian parliament, has received in Tehran K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the 10th session of the standing Soviet-Iranian commission on economic cooperation.

The participants in the session are studying the state of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries and the prospects for developing it.

Iranian Reportage

For Iranian reportage on the 10th session of the Permanent Committee for Economic Cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union cochaired by Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Fedorovich Katushev and Iranian Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani, including meetings with Iranian officials, see the Iran section of the 9 December South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. ROLE IN HONDURAN-NICARAGUAN CLASH VIEWED

LD100032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Aleksandr Serikov commentary]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades! More and more new facts which irrefutably testify to the direct involvement of the U.S. Administration in the aggravation of the situation on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border are coming to light. To the already know fact of the involvement of U.S. helicopters in the urgent transfer of Honduran trooops to the border -- the U.S. President himself ordered this -- has been added the admission of the U.S. Embassy in Honduras that they have now started bringing heavy combat equipment and aircraft to the border. To control the military preparations on the border the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Southern Command, General Galvin, has arrived in Honduras.

There is another fact which exposes the hypocrisy of the U.S. aggressors: This is the tracks of yesterday's bombing by aircraft, which had flown in from Honduras, of the peaceful settlement Wiwili in northern Nicaragua. It was not Sandinist troops that had allegedly invaded Honduras that they bombed, as the Western propaganda says, but a school and hospital in Nicaragua that were cold-bloodedly bombed for half and hour by the raiders.

The piratical act was run from the U.S. military base in the Honduran town of Palmerola, and the aircraft were also American. The involvement of U.S. Armed Forces in the provocations on the border with Nicaragua is provoking serious concern in the U.S. Congress. [passage omitted]

The people of revolutionary Nicaragua today are as never before, full of resolution to defend its gains. The Soviet people are confirming their solidarity with the struggle of their Nicaraguan brothers for freedom and independence. [video shows helicopters, aircraft landing, troops and casualties]

SR-71 'FLAGRANTLY' VIOLATES CUBAN AIRSPACE

LD091727 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Havana December 3 TASS -- An American SR-71 Black Bird reconnaissance plane flagrantly violated socialist Cuba's air space on Monday, the national AIN Information Agency reported today.

The plane flew over the country's territory from Cape San Antonio in the west to the area of Tortugilla in the east and back. This was already the 7th incursion by an American reconnaissance plane into Cuban air space since 1983.

The agency draws attention to the coincidence of this provocation with the recent drastic growth of threats to invade Nicaragua and the latest events on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border where the American Administration is pushing the Honduran Government into a military venture against the Sandinist revolution.

In connection with the flagrant violation of air space by the American plane the Cuban Government has made an official protest to the department representing U.S. interests in Cuba.

RYZHKOV TOURS KAZAKHSTAN OIL FIELD

LD092217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A powerful oil and gas complex, which, according to the 5-year plans, is to become one of the largest in the country, is being set up in Guryev Oblast on the basis of the Tengiz field.

[Correspondent Ye. Fateyev] Tengiz means sea in Kazakh. The Caspian receded from here millions of years ago, leaving behind it a lifeless desert now so masterfully invaded by man. Today the whole Tengiz is covered in drilling rigs. Super-deep wells are being drilled which should soon start delivering Tengiz oil -- especially rich in its composition, having a large content of valuable hydrogen sulphide. Installations for primary oil processing are being assembled, thousands of kilometers of industrial pipelines, roads and power lines are being constructed. On the eve of the October holiday, railway lines arrived here 3 months ahead of schedule. [video shows oil rigs, construction work in progress, landing orange helicopter -- apparently an MI-8 -- pipelines, towers, separators]

What is now taking place at the Tengiz field in many respects is reminiscent of the assimilation of Tyumen in the north: the same scale, the same impetus, the same grappling with nature which although different is equally severe. Unfortunately, however much they have tried to depart from it, so far here they have been following the Siberians' example in another matter: lagging behind in the development of the social sphere. [video shows huts, jeep]

Today the Tengiz field was visited by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. Comrade Ryzhkov was above all interested in working and living conditions. [video shows Ryzhkov and entourage disembarking from a blue-and-white Aeroflot MI-8 helicopter, shaking hands with welcoming party, facing a group of workers]

[Ryzhkov, amid a general hum of voices] How are things, then?

[Various unidentified speakers] Fine, OK.

[Ryzhkov] I've been asking your chief where the people come from. He says from all over the area.

[Unidentified speakers] Yes, that's right.

[Ryzhkov] Where are you from [words indistinct]?

[Unidentified speakers] From Volgograd; from Dagestan; from the Caucasus [several indistinct placenames].

[Ryzhkov] Don't you want to go back to the Caucasus? Don't you find it cold here? [general laughter]

[Ryzhkov] So you work duty-tours, do you?

[Unidentified speakers] That's right.

[Ryzhkov] There seems to be a lot of people from Volgograd. There are a great many of them at the wellsite.

[Unidentified speakers] Yes, that's right, the majority....

[First unidentified man] Well, we've got an issue here. We are mainly from Volgograd but the trains run badly. Tour changeovers are bad. We wait a long time at the station and can't get away.

[Ryzhkov] That's by train, is it?

[Unidentified speakers] That's right, yes, They run [word indistinct] every 4th day, 4 days. That's right.

[First unidentified man] There should be one every day, because there are a lot of people.

[Ryzhkov] Well, I think that's something that can be remedied. We'll instruct Comrade (?Konar), along with the minister, your minister, to look into it. Obviously a train should be alloted here.

[Unidentified speakers] Yes, that's right.

[Second unidentified man] Otherwise we are mainly all right as far as the work is concerned. There aren't enough materials, we're short of materials.

[Ryzhkov] You are short, are you?

[Unidentified speakers] That's right.

[First unidentified man] If supplies were good we could do more, of course. And we would like to do more.

[Ryzhkov] Any requests you want to make of the government? None?

[Unidentified speakers] Well... [laughter]

[Third unidentified man] The things we've said.

[Ryzhkov] Let's press ahead, then.

[Second unidentified man] Let's get to work [words indistinct]. [laughter]

[Ryzhkov] That's right. No one will do the work for us. If we work well, we'll live better. Of course, it's a big job you're starting here. It's a big job. I think in a few years this place will change beyond recognition. There'll be works, there'll be oil, there'll be services and utilities, and there'll be roads, after all.

Well, much success, comrades! Good-bye. [waves his hand]

[Unidentified speakers] Thanks, thanks. Good-bye, good luck.

[Fateyev] The conversation on the subject continued at a building site, where so-called separator installations are being erected. They will be used for removing sulphur from the oil. By the end of the year these installations should take the first oil. [video shows builders at work, Aeroflot helicopter descending beyond a building]

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and the people accompanying him visited No 37 well. It was here that Tengiz had clearly demonstrated its gigantic might, as they say. For more than a year an unprecedented whirlwind of flames raged here: oil over which man had lost control was on fire. It was only this July that, through incredible efforts, they managed to put out the raging gusher. The power of the underground elements is evident from these multicolored minerals. They were smelted from local sand by the eruption of the flare. The tamed well, which is currently being readied for exploitation, is a vivid remainder that one cannot tackle Tengiz with bare hands. [video shows man showing Ryzhkov monochromatic pictures of fire pinned on a board, close-up of album pages with colored pictures of raging flames, table of what looks like rock samples; long-shot of Ryzhkov in a group in front of boards with pictures and diagrams outdoors]

In the afternoon, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov visited the Guryev fish combine. The discussion there was about the development of the Caspian fishing economy, about problems of the agro-industrial complex and environmental conservation in connection with the setting up of the oil and gas complex. [video shows Ryzhkov, in a white hat and coat, going through factory shops among a similarly attired group, conveyor full of fish.]

In the evening, a conference took place at the Guryev Obkom at which Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov spoke. [video shows an office block with a monument in front]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Transport Minister Speaks

LD031213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing. [passage omitted]

Among the problems being raised at the session is that of motor transport. Every day, 70 million passengers use its services, and 10 million metric tons of goods are carried. And so it is clear how our life and our work depend to a large extent on transport. Here is Yuriy Sergeyevich Sukhin, the republic's minister of motor transport, replying to questions from the deputies, from the rostrum of the session.

[Begin Sukhin recording] The accelerated development of the industry is inconceivable without the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technological progress. While in the 11th 5-Year Plan the annual increase in transport work through new technology measures amounted to 25 percent; in the 12th 5-Year Plan this growth is planned to be 75 percent. This year, with the aim of economizing on motor fuel, 76 percent of transport work will be carried out by diesel vehicles, and it is planned to double the number of vehicles running on gas fuel. However, the ministry will not be able to solve the problem of a rational structure for the motor vehicle pool on its own. Industry produces too few small capacity vehicles of 0.5 and 1.5 metric tons and very large capacity vehicles needed for freight of national economic goods, especially for the trade network.

As early as 1980, the state committee on science and technology adopted a decision on a rational structure in motor transport; however, its implementation is progressing extremely slowly, and the state is annually losing R2.5-3 billion because of this.

Even more acute is the question of the passenger vehicle pool. Very large buses and specialized taxi vehicles are not being produced, which lowers the quality of transport services for the population in large cities of the republic, and has a negative effect on the mood of Soviet people. The problem of quality of services for passengers cannot be solved simply by increasing the quantity of buses currently produced by industry. What will be needed is a considerable involvement of extra labor resources, while buses of very large capacity of the Ikarus-280 type made it possible to improve the quality of services for passengers. The situation is also complicated by the fact that because of the reconstruction of the Likino works, the production of Liaz buses is being reduced. All of this will soon lead to a 20 percent reduction in the pool of city buses which may reflect seriously on the quality of transport. The USSR Gosplan should return to examination of this problem, and consider increasing the delivery of Ikarus buses for us in the plans, so as to make up 20 percent of large-capacity buses which will not be supplied.

One of the main trends in the ministry's work is improving services for passengers. We have elaborated specific measures and specific guidelines for further improvement in the organization of transportation. At present, comrades, we monitor about 55 percent of city bus routes using technical communications facilities and computers to manage bus traffic. This has made it possible to increase the regularity of traffic on city routes. We are setting the task to bring such monitoring up to 100 percent of city routes. Apart from this, we have made drivers' pay directly dependent on regularity of bus traffic on the routes. It is possible to improve the quality of passenger transport only in close collaboration with local bodies, and in 20 oblasts we have already adopted joint decisions with obkoms and oblispolkoms on measures aimed at further improving passenger transport. In 60 oblasts of the republic, once or twice a month, on Saturdays and Sundays, days of transport services for the population have been organized to meet needs for the transportation of furniture, fuel, building materials and other goods. This initiative has borne fruit. In the last 3 months, in some oblasts the volume of transport services for the population has almost doubled. One can cite the example of Chuvash ASSR and others. Such organization of transport services for the population makes it possible to coordinate the work of timber trading bases, shops, gas stations and container depots on off-days with the work of automobile transport and loading equipment on those days. You see, comrades, on Sundays there is a lot of transport standing idle, in connection with the fact that many enterprises do not work on off-days. And so there is an opportunity to completely eliminate the question of transport services by using these idle vehicles on Sundays. Thus we are providing the population with the transport needed, without diverting people from their work, and at the same time resolving one of the tasks in the struggle against nonlabor incomes. We would ask the ispolkoms of local soviets to give territorial associations assistance in this initiative. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Session Ends 3 Dec

LD031318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today is the 2d day of the work of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, taking place in Moscow, in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Deputies and guests welcomed with applause Comrades: Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Nikonov, and Kapitonov.

The deputies continued the discussion of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and of the state budget for 1987. Taking part in the debates were: deputy Sukhin, minister of RSFSR motor transport; deputy (Idiatulin) chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kazan town Soviet of People's Deputies of the Tatar ASSR; deputy (Solomanov), head of the Main Tyumen Production and Geological Directorate; deputy (Gribanov), operator in the Shchigrovskoye interindustrial enterprise in Kursk Oblast; deputy Fedin, second secretary of the Amur CPSU Obkom; deputy Venediktova, milkmaid in the Putk Kommunizmu pedigree breeding farm in Archangel Oblast; deputy Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR; deputy Zhilitskiy, electric locomotive driver of the Khabarovsk-2 locomotive depot.

The deputies proposed that the state plan and budget of the republic for the year 1987 should be approved. The session unanimously passed the Law on the State Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the Russian Federation and the Budget of the republic for the next year. Relevant decisions have also been taken. Subsequently, deputy (Dmitriyeva), chairman of the Commission for Health Protection, Social Welfare and Sport of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet delivered a report on the work of the commission.

Taking part in the debates on this point of the session's agenda were: deputy (Bulgakov), second secretary of the Udmurt CPSU Obkom; deputy (Novikov), chairman of the Rassvet kolkhoz farm in Mari ASSR; deputy (Petrakova), chief doctor of the Belokurikha Children's Sanatorium in Altay Kray; deputy (Basargina), junior member of the staff of a faculty in the Irkutsk Medical Institute; deputy Trubilin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The deputies unanimously passed the decision on the work of the Commission for Health Protection, Social Welfare, and Sport of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Subsequently the session approved the decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and passed relevant laws and decisions.

On this, the fourth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation completed its work.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT MEETING

PM031141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has discussed the work of Volgograd Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes in wintering livestock. It was noted that despite difficulties caused by the protracted drought, Soviet and economic organs were able to maintain and somewhat increase the livestock and poultry population, ensure its increased productivity, and enter the winter period in a more organized fashion. This has made it possible in early November to fulfill and exceed the annual plan for purchases of milk and wool; the plan for the sales of meat and eggs to the state will also be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

At the same time, serious shortcomings have also come to the fore in the course of the wintering of livestock. The Presidium has instructed the oblispolkom and the oblast agro-industrial committee to adopt urgent measures to eliminate them.

The session also heard a report of the Chita Oblispolkom on its organizational work in the implementation of party and government resolutions to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. Measures to enhance fire safety in the RSFSR were examined.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

YELTSIN ATTENDS MOSCOW CITY SOVIET SESSION

LD062154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] The implementation of the policy for the intensification of the economy and for the development and expansion of the social sphere is envisaged in Moscow's plan and budget for 1987. This was noted today at the session of the Moscow City Soviet which discussed and adopted the plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of the capital for the 2d year of the 5-year plan.

Of all industrial spheres, priority will be given to the development of the machine building industry. The pace of the modernization of the fixed assets of the machine building enterprises will increase almost threefold. The scope of construction work is expanding and will be the greatest for the last few years. However, it was decided to considerably reduce the number of installations being built simultaneously. This will reduce the amount of time necessary for individual construction projects. The social tendency in the plan is clearly apparent.

It has been envisaged, for example, to commission residential housing with a total area of 3.3 million square meters. The addresses of many cultural and commonplace facilities will change. Thus, all 59 children's preschool facilities intended for commissioning will be built in areas where they are most needed. The volume of subway construction work will increase by one and a half times and the volume of work on the reconstruction of the city center will double.

A new element in the approach to the solution of social problems is the more active involvement of contracting organizations of ministries and departments in the development of the municipal economy.

Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, took part in the session's proceedings.

RAZUMOVSKIY, KAPITONOV ADDRESS ACADEMY SEMINAR

LD061814 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 6 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A seminar of chairmen of auditing commissions of the union republic communist parties and kray, oblast, Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev city party organizations has been held in the institute for raising the qualifications of leading party, local soviet, and ideological cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee. Comrades Razumovskiy and Kapitonov and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee addressed the assembly.

UKRAINE OFFICIALS 'UNDER FIRE' FOR MISMANAGEMENT

LD092339 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] A secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Ivan Mozgovoy, and the first deputy prime minister of the republic, Yuriy Kolomiyets, have come under fire at a full scale meeting of the party's Central Committee. The men were held responsible for agricultural mismanagement in this major grain-supplying region of the Country. The Ukraine has had a decrease in the production of grain and other crops this year. The meeting noted that a massive production potential has been created in the agriculture of the republic, but efforts to secure a stable and good harvest have not succeeded so far. The Central Committee worked out measures to correct the situation as soon as possible.

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET REPLACES OFFICIAL

PM100951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent B. Prokhorov report under the rubric "Union Republic Supreme Soviet Sessions": "Kirghiz SSR"]

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet heard a report by S. Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the republican Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman, on the state plan for the republic's economic and social development next year and on progress in the completion of this year's plan. [passage omitted]

The session examined an organizational question. V. Makarenko was relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium, having compromised himself while working as second secretary of the republican Communist Party Central Committee. Konstantin Borisovich Gusev, who previously worked in the republican Council of Ministers, was elected deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES MINSK ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD082048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Today in Minsk a conference of the republican party and economic aktiv was held. Party and local soviet workers, leaders of branches of industry and of enterprises gave a critical analysis of the first state acceptance experiments in Belorussia and spoke of the tasks which remain to be tackled to raise the technical standard and quality of output. The first steps in organizing state acceptance -- and it is already fully or partly in progress in 83 of 86 targetted enterprises -- have enabled the exposure of its more typical errors in the organization of departmental control. These are deficiencies in labor organization, delays in improving the production and technological base and poor equipping of the works with modern metallurgical equipment.

Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

SLYUNKOV ATTENDS SUPREME SOVIET SESSION IN MINSK

LD061829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] At sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Belorussian SSR, Uzbek SSR and Tajik SSR, which have taken place in Minsk, Tashkent and Dushanbe, the state plans for the republics' economic and social development and budget for 1987 have been discussed and adopted. The intensification of public-sector production on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, the switch of enterprises to two and three-shift working, the stepping up of the social thrust of all work and the reform of management, planning and economic mechanisms will be the foundation for further growth. In Minsk, Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party Belorussian Central Committee, took part in the session's proceedings.

SHALAYEV PARTICIPATES IN COAL INDUSTRY CONGRESS

LD100640 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] The 14th congress of the trade union of workers in the coal industry began its work in Moscow today. [video shows proceedings in progress]

During these days of December, many miners' teams and sectors are reporting the fulfillment of the year's tasks ahead of schedule. The industry, which was in debt to the national economy to the tune of millions of tons of coal in the last 5-year plan, is making a breakthrough. But it is too early to be flattering about what has been achieved. There are a whole host of problems, and the industry's union can and should be much more active and purposeful toward their solution. The delegates of the congress spoke of the troubling issue: poor quality of technology. Today just one-third of equipment is in line with world standards. The miners' working conditions are tough [tyazhelyye]. There is an acute shortage of manpower. The fulfillment of the social program is being disrupted. Every year the industry fails to fulfill the housing construction plan. Some 300,000 miners' families are queuing up. People have been waiting for apartments for 10-15 years. There is much formalism in organizing socialist competition. Forty percent of teams, sectors and enterprises are not fulfilling the set plans. The experience of the best collectives is being poorly disseminated. [passage omitted]

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, is taking part in the congress' work.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Speech by Mordovian Delegate

PM081557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated" version of speech by F.P. Lyabushev, deputy of the Zubovo-Polyanskiy Electoral Okrug of the Mordovian ASSR and chief agronomist at Zubovo-Polyanskiy Rayon's Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz, at the 18 November morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] We are well aware of the gaps in our own work and are doing all we can to try to eliminate them. [paragraph continues]

However, bottlenecks in agricultural production emerge not only by virtue of local causes. I refer to statistical data to support this idea. Despite the fact that in recent years the material and technical base of our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes has considerably strengthened, its lag in terms of development level behind the average union and republic (RSFSR) indicators has still not been overcome. Let us take the indicator of energy provision. In the Mordovian ASSR an average of around 280 horsepower of energy is available per 100 hectares of sown area in the agro-industrial complex, while the average indicator for the Volga-Vyatka economic region is equivalent to 350 horsepower.

The shortage of transport facilities causes special alarm. Today the republic has seven trucks per 1,000 hectares of arable land. This is one truck fewer than the average in the Volga-Vyatka region. The same thing happens in deliveries of mineral fertilizers. In the last 5-year period Mordovian kolkhozes and sovkhozes were allocated annually an average of 116 kg of active matter per hectare of arable land, while other republics and oblasts in our region were allocated considerably more.

We beg the USSR Gosplan and the Union State Agro-Industrial Committee -- in the definitive examination of the State Plan for the Country's Economic and Soviet Development for 1987 -- to eliminate the existing imbalances in deliveries to the republic of fixed and circulating production resources compared with other oblasts and autonomous republics in our region.

Comrades! The problem exercising many arable farmers was and is the radical intensification of agricultural production. However, it is effectively impossible without creating a comprehensive system of machinery to cultivate agricultural crops. So what do we have at the moment? We have machines, but not in a comprehensive system taking account of the whole agrotechnical cycle; They are uncoordinated, designed for individual technological operations, and moreover of a low technical standard and reliability. This forces the skilled kolkhoz members in the localities to patch up the agricultural machine builders' deficiencies and to make many devices in amateur fashion.

Another important question: Any grain-grower knows that any compacting of the ground caused by the passage of agricultural machinery considerably reduces field yields. How can we manage without superfluous trips through the fields? Again the question rests on the particular design features of agricultural equipment. For example, today mineral fertilizers which as a rule reach farms in winter have to be applied when the ground is cultivated prior to the spring sowing. The arable farmer's arsenal contains a special spreader for spreading fertilizers which, when loaded with fertilizer, weighs 7-8 metric tons. Add to that the weight of the tractor driving it, and what do you get? The ground becomes very compacted and the benefit from the fertilizer that has been spread but not applied is very slight.

Now many arable farmers are abandoning this method. So the machine builders are being asked: Is it not possible to create a seed drill-type machine capable of applying as opposed to spreading fertilizer? [passage omitted]

Arctic Population Needs Cited

PM081645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated" version of speech by L.D. Ovsyannikova, deputy of Khanty-Mansiyskiy Electoral Okrug, Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug, and deputy chief physician at a Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug Rayon hospital, at 18 November morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet-Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The actions and concerns of workers in Tyumen Oblast's Khanty-Mansiysk Okrug have once more occupied an important place in the 1987 draft plan for national economic development. Further growth of the oil and gas industry, the electric power industry, and many economic sectors is planned. But most importantly, the comprehensive nature of economic management is being deepened and construction of housing, children's establishments, and health-care, cultural, and sports facilities is being accelerated.

The positive changes in the development of health care which have taken place recently are particularly noticeable to me, as a doctor. The network of clinics and preventive establishments is being expanded and equipped with modern medical apparatus. Effective diagnostic methods are being introduced and the training of skilled cadres is being expanded. Cultural and sports complexes are being erected more actively.

Local soviets and the okrug's health-care organs are now tackling in a more powerful way the tasks of instituting general medical checks for the population, improving the work skills of medical cadres, and fostering in them feelings of high state responsibility for our people's state of health.

But the pace of development of the okrug's economy is increasing and the population is growing rapidly. And we simply cannot manage to fully provide for the population's needs. The local soviets are of course seeking additional reserves. But we need effective help from a number of ministries. For example, there is a great lag in the erection of hospitals and polyclinics by subdivisions of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. The Ministry of Power and Electrification is being particularly feeble in tackling questions of the social development of its own collectives. It was criticized for this at the 27th CPSU Congress but no decisive changes have taken place. The lag in the provision of housing and of medical and consumer services is particularly perceptible in the cities of Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk, where tens of thousands of this sector's specialists are living with their families.

The great distances between population centers in the northern okrugs and the total lack of roads make work more difficult to provide medical aid promptly, carry out preventive measures, and include inhabitants in medical checks, especially in villages with an indigenous population. And it is no paradox that it is precisely there that the material base of health care is poorest. Many facilities are in need of capital repair and new construction is necessary. At the present time some work is in progress to strengthen the material base of medical establishments for reindeer breeders, fishermen, and hunters using local soviets' budgets and drawing in funds from patron organizations. But life requires us to adopt radical measures, and to implement them the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, the Tsentrosoyuz, and Main Administration of Hunting and Game Preserves, and the Ministry of the Fish Industry must radically change their attitude to the provision of facilities in the areas inhabited by the northern ethnic groups. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to create the conditions for expanding production of construction materials and structures and increase the capacities of contracting organizations.

The RSFSR Ministry of Health must take into account of our special feature and back up the okrug's medical extablishments with the necessary transport facilities and equipment for mobile medical detachments.

The plan for the okrug's economic and social development for 1986-90 envisages increasing the existing capacities of hospitals by 60 percent and polyclinics by 40 percent, which will make it possible to approach the normatives for the provision of all types of skilled medical aid to the okrug's inhabitants. And we voice the hope that the interested ministries and departments will help us to tackle this task.

Comrades! I propose approving the country's draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the Draft Budget for 1987. [applause]

Farm Machine Builders Berated

PM081657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

["Abbreviated" version of speech by M.I. Klepikov, deputy of the Kropotkinskiy Electoral Okrug of Krasnodar Kray and leader of a comprehensive team on the Kuban Kolkhoz in Drasnodar Kray's Ust-Labinskiy Rayon, at 18 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! I propose approving and ratifying the draft State Plan and the draft State Budget for 1987. They are in line with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and are aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Our task as deputies is to organize their fulfillment.

I have worked in agriculture for more than 40 years and I can say that today restructuring is under way in the countryside as indeed it is everywhere. But it is proceeding slowly and painfully. Not everything turns out as planned. Let us take the switch to intensive methods of cultivating agricultural crops. It is a new and progressive but difficult task. We must provide proper backing for it. If asked what it demanded for us, I would say this: It demands a sharp increase in the quality and standard of arable farming. But it is precisely this new high quality for which we are unprepared. First, we are unprepared psychologically. The habit of working "as the mood takes them" is firmly established in many arable farmers. And it is a difficult matter to teach them exactness and virtually intricate precision in the execution of all kinds of jobs. The first successes of intensive technology turned some people's heads. They think that "intensification" on its will sustain everything, without any standard of arable farming. This is a flagrant error.

Or a second question. We are technically unprepared for the new high quality in arable farming. There are too few of many agricultural machines, starting with simple machines such as disk harrows, ring and water-filled rollers, and grain loaders. At present the kray has a shortage of between 1,000 and 4,000 of each of these types of equipment. And we have none at all of some types of machines: For example, machines for precisely measuring out fertilizers and protection agents against pests and diseases. Without this, intensive technology loses its points. The so-called spreaders which we use do precisely spread fertilizers and toxic chemicals on the ground. [paragraph continues]

I would even say that they spread them to the left and to the right, where the stand is dense and where it is nonexistent, instead of evenly, with precise application.

I would like to ask scientists and designers a question: Is it really possible in the age of acceleration, the age of the scientific and technical revolution, for the standard of equipment of agriculture to remain at such a low technical level?

We spoke about the low quality of grain-harvesting equipment at the meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the Krasnodar Kray party aktiv in September of this year. But I do not think there is any harm in repeating it, because some senior comrades at the center do not accept criticism on the first hearing. So, it is like this: Our grain combines today are so bad as to nullify the additional yields which are obtained from extra applications of fertilizers and costly plant protection agents. What can we say! Even their technical registration certificates provide for losses which exceed our sowing norms. Hence the paradox: The more grain we grow, the more remains in the fields. What sort of managers does that make us?

I would like to appeal to the comrades from the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology. Look into this problem at long last! It is disgraceful that whole sector institutes and design bureaus cannot create the necessary machinery, while skilled machine operators -- on receiving a new combine from the plant -- are forced to strip it down to the last screw and retune it in the kolkhoz workshop in order to adapt it to the new working conditions. After all, the State Seal of Quality is flaunted on the combine!

We know that recently the party Central Committee has adopted major measures in the sphere of machine building, including agricultural machine building. Arable farmers are eagerly expecting, hoping, and begging machine builders, their partners, and leaders and workers in these sectors to accelerate the output of high-quality, reliable machines.

I and many farmers of the order generation are increasingly worried about certain phenomena in the life of the coutryside today. Recently private ownership and consumerist sentiments have broken out among rural inhabitants and a taste for entrepreneurship and easy profit has appeared. For some time we did not notice this pehnomenon, but it has expanded. Whereas earlier a rural inhabitant deemed it prestigious to have an education and access to technology and the machine operator was the most important person in the countryside, now it has become presitigious to have not only a big house, a good subsidiary plot, and a personal "Zhiguli," but also a sound deposit in a savings account. Moreover, you don't have to work on a kolkhoz. It is even better not to work at all, but to engage in cultivating roses or early vegetables, take them to the market, and obtain thousands of rubles per season. All this is totally offensive because such sentiments have become quite widespread. And the figure of the so-called "private operator" is starting in some places to screen the figure of the honest arable farmer and machine operator.

All of us, Comrades, should consider how we can raise the prestige of the profession of machine operator and how we can interest young people in grain farming.

And another point. This concerns not only young people, but all of us. A machine operator now earns quite a good wage. There is money around, as they say.

But he cannot always obtain the everyday necessities. I believe that the supply of goods to the countryside must be considerably improved. And this improvement must be felt primarily by machine operators and dairy workers, that is, the representatives of the main rural professions. This will be only just. And I think that this will help solve the problem of cadres in the countryside.

Comrades! We are concluding the first year of the 5-year period. We are cheered by the improvements in the economy achieved by means of restructuring. Kuban grain-growers have obtained on average this year almost 42 quintals of grain per hectare and 45.7 quintals of winter grain crops grown by intensive methods. Some 4.3 million metric tons of grain has been sold to the state, and almost all the wheat was of strong or high-value strains.

Kuban farmers have resolved to harvest 8.7 million metric tons of grain next year on the basis of a higher standard of farming and intensive technology. We will do everything to fulfill the set tasks. [applause]

PRAVDA REPORTS BELORUSSOAM CP CC PLENUM

PM092021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[A. Simurov, A. Ulitenok report: "A Great Deal Begins With the Primary Organizations"]

[Text] Minsk City -- It has already been reported that the recent Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussed a fundamental issue of party life: How to restructure the work of primary party organizations in the republic and intensify their influence on the process of speeding up labor collectives' socioeconomic development in light of the 27th CPSU Congress requirements.

In the process of preparing for the plenum, members and candidate members of the Central Committee, members of the Auditing Commission, and members of party committee apparatuses visited more than 4,000 primary organizations, enquired about their life and affairs, and studied work practice at grassroots level. Seminars and conferences attended by secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and by raykom and gorkom workers were held in every oblast. There were meetings at the Belorussion Communist Party Central Committee with a broad range of local-level party activists. Extensive material was obtained which essentially served as the basis of discussion at the plenum.

What conclusions were reached by the plenum?

The overwhelming majority of party organizations have become more businesslike, specific, and exacting in their activity. An innovative approach to resolving economic, social, and educational tasks has become more widespread. The forms and methods of organizational and political work are being more actively improved.

The party organization at the Gomel S.M. Kirov Machine Tool Building Plant was cited as an example. Communists have set the goal of more than doubling the production volume at the enterprise by the end of the 5-year period and striving to ensure that all products are up to world standard. The plan to retool the enterprise has been discussed at workers' party meetings. All proposals and observations have been generalized and discussed by the party committee. Those specifically responsible for the plan's implementation are well known and constant monitoring has been organized. There is no Communist, no worker at the plant who fails to fulfill his pledges. [paragraph continues]

Good working, living, and leisure conditions have been created for the people. The housing problem will be completely resolved by 1995.

The work of party organizations at the "Progress" Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon, the Gomel No 14 Construction Trust, the Vitebsk special design office for machine tools for gear cutting, grinding, and sharpening, the Minsk No 16 Secondary School, and many other institutions is interesting. It is primarily thanks to the efforts of these party organizations that real dynamism has been achieved in the development of the republic's national economy.

At the same time, both the keynote speaker -- N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, -- and A. Kamay, first secretary of the Gomel Party Obkom, G. Savanovich, machine operator at a mine which forms part of the "Beloruskaliy" Association, V. Galko, first secretary of the Minsk Party Gorkom, and V. Getmanchuk, first secretary of the Ivanovskiy Party Raykom, who took part in the debate, as well as other speakers, noted that the restructuring process is not preceeding easily.

The plenum analyzed the activity of primary party organizations in a decisive sphere -- the economy. Life itself has placed the problem of production quality at the center of the restructuring process. As many as 30 enterprises in the republic have failed to meet targets for the production of high-quality goods. A total of 46 manufactured goods were stripped of the state mark of quality when recertification was carried out. The reasons? Weakened party control and exactingness regarding work performed by specialists. Party organizations have failed to instill in everyone the need to work conscientiously and to make work evaluation directly dependent on the end results. There proved to be more than 650 shoddy workmen at the Minsk Automated Flowline Plant. But this failed to alarm the party organization and did not serve as grounds for a thorough investigation into the causes of the deterioration in quality.

The acceleration process does not simply require growth -- it requires a new quality of growth and more effective work methods. It is precisely this approach that is lacking in many Communists, A. Baychek, secretary of the Minsk party obkom, T. Orda, assistant team leader and party group organizer at the "Korelichi" Pedigree Livestock Farm, and others noted in their speeches.

The work of the Belkoopsoyuz [Belorussian Union of Consumers Societies] party organization was sharply criticized at the plenum. The collective of party members has remained on the sidelines of the restructuring process and has reconciled itself to the apparatus marking time. Goods in popular demand are not to be found in the majority of the consumer cooperative's stores. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has issued a strict reprimand to V. Chigir, member of the CPSU and chairman of the Belkoopsoyuz, with endorsement of his record card, for major shortcomings and oversights. Here, however, is the most surprising thing: The Minsk Tsentralnyy Party Raykom, it now appears, generalized experience of this party organization's work and published a bulletin describing it. It turns out that "advanced" experience can be found where there is none.

The practice of work done by primary organization's collegial organs -- party committees, bureaus, and assemblies -- needs to be substantially improved. One frequently hears reports and speeches at party assemblies that are indifferent in terms of content. They are lacking in what is most important -- clear-cut conclusions and recommendations, practical suggestions, and the names of those guilty of shortcomings. [paragraph continues]

Analysis shows that two-thirds of all resolutions passed by party meetings are general in nature and contain petty administrative and economic issues.

In order to establish an atmosphere of efficiency, principle, and mutual exactingness, the plenum has recommend further improvement in the practice of discussion sessions and Communists' reports.

It cannot be right, the plenum pointed out, when Communists are poorly informed or completely uninformed about the affairs of their own party bureau, party committee, and collective. The republic Communist Party Central Committee receives letters containing questions, to which people could and should be able to obtain answers at local level. The primary party organizations are above all to blame for this. This means that there is not enough openness in their work. Increasing openness is a matter of principle and also a political issue. V. Pechennikov, secretary of the Belorrussian Communist Party Central Committee, R. Karachun, party committee secretary at the "Treaty International" Kolkhoz in Khotimskiy Rayon, A. Ogarkova, teacher at the Vysokovskaya Secondary School and primary party organization secretary, and I. Makalovich, editor of the newspaper ZVYAZDA, devoted their speeches at the plenum to these problems in particular.

The militancy of primary party organizations largely depends on the attention paid them by the party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms. These are expected to be real organs of political leadership and operate through primary party organizations and Communists. This is true of the party raykom and its first secretary M. Rovko in Stolbtsy, for example. Having rejected the arm chair and paper shuffling method of leadership and the supplanting of soviet and economic organs, members of the raykom have concentrated their efforts on assisting primary party organizations. They spend a large proportion of their working hours in these organizations, teaching the party aktiv to master new approaches to working with people. The rayon is steadily fulfilling plans for its socioeconomic development.

Many party workers, however, rarely come into contact with party group organizers and secretaries of party organizations, despite the fact that they are frequently out and about. Shortcomings of this nature are also characteristic of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section. Its members, the plenum noted, frequently skim over the surface of matters, being more concerned with collecting all manner of date and information. The role played by groups of inspectors is depreciated. Inspectors and instructors spend the great part of their time in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and rarely visit primary party organizations. Hence the poor knowledge of local problems.

The question of why many secretaries of party organizations lack a principled, uncompromising attitude in the struggle against overreporting and deception was raised at the plenum no less sharply. Why do they fall in with economic leaders even when the actions of the latter are clearly at variance with the norms of party life and legislation? This is a practice which cannot be tolerated under the new conditions -- this is the conclusion reached by the plenum participations.

The plenum approved a detailed resolution on the issue in question. It sets the task of using to the utmost everything new that has entered our lives since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress and striving to ensure that the restructuring process gathers pace with every day and that the strategy of accleration becomes the main feature in the work of every party organization and every Communist.

N.S. Igrunov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section, took part in the plenum work.

INFORMATION REPORT ON LATVIAN CP CC PLENUM GIVEN

PM091101 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Latinform "Information Report on Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in Riga 27 November.

The plenum examined the question "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks Concerning the Fundamental Improvement of Output and Labor Quality, the Enhancement of the Competitiveness of Output in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Demands, and the Preparation for Introduction of State Acceptance in Associations and Enterprises."

A report on the question under discussion was read by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report: A.P. Klautsen, first secretary of the Riga Party Gorkom; T.L. Dushkevich, first secretary of the Daugavpils Party Gorkom; D.A. Tukans, leader of a team of plasterers and tilers from the Yurmala Territorial General Construction Trust; V.K. Avots, first secretary of the Dobelskiy Party Raykom; E.A. Yakubaytis, vice president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the republican Academy of Sciences Electronics and Computer Institute; B.A. Tretyakov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Standards Latvian Republican Administration; G.M. Grineva, regulator at Riga's V.I. Lenin "VEF" Production Association; V.D. Solovyanov, general director of the "Latvbytkhim" Production Association; R.V. Kavinskiy, general director of Preylskiy Rayon's "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Agricultural Firm; Yu. V. Silchenko, head of state acceptance at the V.I. Lenin "VEF" Association; Ya. A. Karro, chairman of the Rezeknenskiy Gorispolkom; I. Ya. Kezbers, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and G.D. Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards.

B.K. Pugo read the concluding speech.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum adopted a detailed resolution on the question under discussion.

A report "On the State of Discipline Among Communists in the Republican Party Organization" was read at the plenum by G.N. Loskutov, chief of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section. A resolution on the question under discussion was adopted.

The plenum also examined a report on progress in implementing criticisms and proposals expressed at the city and rayon party conference and the 24th Latvian Communist Party Congress, and adopted an appropriate resolution.

TAJIK FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS AT DUSHANBE MEETING

LD082137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] A meeting of young specialists with members of the Bureau of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee was held today in Dushanbe.

At the meeting participation of graduates of higher educational establishments in the republic's social and economic development was discussed. Speaking at the meeting was Comrade Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

PERSECUTION OF BELIEVERS IN LITHUANIA DENIED

LD091633 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0100 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Juozas Plukys commentary]

[Text] Not long ago the newspaper TEVISKES ZIBURIAI, published in Canada, and later Radio Free Europe, made exasperated statements that there is no freedom of religion, that the church is persecuted. This is an old anti-Soviet lament. What is the situation in reality?

Let us take the Siluva Church Festival. This year, more than 25,000 pilgrims gathered in Siluva for the 8-15 September church festival. They did not arrive here on foot, carrying their boots on a stick, as was the case of the days of bourgeois Lithuania; the majority of them arrived there in private cars -- in all, about 3,000 cars. All the Lithuanian bishops and about 250 priests took part in the Siluva church festival and performed religious services, more than 40 sermons were preached; a Day For the Kaunas Priest Seminary graduates and a a Day for Priests was organized by the pilgrims and clergymen in Siluva this year.

From this fact alone one can form an idea about the freedom of religion in Lithuania. By the way, Vatican radio commented positively on the large attendance at the church festival in Siluva this year. So, which radio are we supposed to believe, Vatican radio or Radio Free Europe?

And here are some more facts. Every year at the beginning of July there is a church festival in Zemaiciu Kalvarija, Varduva, a small town in Zemaitija. This year, during the 9-day festival, about 30,000 pilgrims and more than 170 priests from various Catholic parishes attended the festival. Every day, mass was held four times in the church, several processions were organized to visit the 19 shrines located within the boundaries of the town. These shrines are architectural monuments protected by the state. More than 60 sermons were preached. So where is this persecution of believers and restrictions on religious freedom?

At the end of September this year, Vatican radio announced that Telsiai Bishop Antanas Vaicius administered the sacrament of confirmation to more than 1,500 children and young people in the church in Sveksna, Silute Rayon; about 460 people received the sacrament of confirmation at Telsiai Cathedral.

So far only two parishes have been mentioned, though the confirmation of young people in the Telsiai bishopric took place in five churches this year. There were no restrictions either concerning the number of parishes or the children.

Facts about believers collectively praying in public of any length of time and at any time they wish to do so can be found in every Lithuanian parish, in every town, and every rayon. Those are the facts and this is the truth about the freedom of conscience in Lithuania.

ECONOMIST CALLS FOR INCREASED WAGE DIFFERENTIALS

PM021151 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 p 3

[Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Kulikov article under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Strategy of Revolutionary Transformations": "Dialectics of Renewal"]

[Text] Words such as acceleration, restructuring, renewal, and achieving a qualitatively new state of society have firmly entered our everyday vocabulary. And this is no coincidence: The depth and scale of the 27th CPSU Congress strategy lend a truly revolutionary nature to the planned transformations. These transformations will embrace all spheres of social life and the entire complex of world-outlook and practical problems of communist building. Chief among them are the search for new theoretical approaches to understanding the dialectics of interaction between productive forces and production relations and forms of realizing socialist ownership, and the radical reform of the economic mechanism.

The acceleration of socioeconomic development is aimed, above all, at decisively eradicating the negative processes and stagnant phenomena that occurred in the seventies. But, important though this task is, it would be wrong to reduce the essence of the matter just to this. Overcoming negative processes is a transient task. The renewal of all aspects of economic and social life outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress must reveal in a new way the general prospects for the development of our society, which, as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, "by its very essence is capable of constant renewal and improvement."

This principled tenet is of a world-outlook nature and stems from socialism's objective properties. I will remind you that the very first program document of scientific communism -- "The Communist Party Manifesto" -- emphasized: "The proletariat uses its political supremacy to wrest all capital from the bourgeoisie step by step... and to increase the sum of productive forces as quickly as possible."

The 27th CPSU Congress policy of acceleration and constant renewal fully accords with the nature of socialism. As F. Engels pointed out, the socialist revolution gives rise to "...the process of the development of the masses under conditions which promote its acceleration." It would not be out of place to recall also Lenin's notion of the possibilities of socialism's accelerated development. Vladimir Ilich wrote: "None of us will believe in the fantastic speed of any changes whatever, but, on the other hand, as for real speed, speed compared with any period of historical development taken as it was -- if movement is directed by a really revolutionary party... we believe in such speed and will achieve such speed at all costs."

The classics of Marxism-Leninism also substantiated theoretically the sources of accelerating socioeconomic development. Their essence is revolutionary changes in productive forces. Scientific and technical progress is the chief lever of these changes. I will point out that both theoreticians and practical people have said and written a great deal about this. These points about the transforming role of productive forces, science, and technology are already perceived as something that goes without saying. This is both good and bad, for there is a danger of baffling yourself with strange words and not discerning behind them all the complexity and ambiguity of the questions that arise.

Many theoreticians and practical people still believe for example, that scientific and technical progress can itself "automatically " ensure the acceleration of economic growth. It is not just any, but only economically efficient scientific and technical progress that can cope with this task. But, in practice, this fact is frequently lost sight of. And so a preoccupation with technical aspects prevails: Decisions to assimilate new equipment are adopted proceeding only from technical comparisons, without taking account of the possibility and need to restructure production organization or of the economic and social consequences of introducing this equipment.

Of course, account must be taken of the technical advantages of new machinery and equipment over old. There can be no doubts here. However, this advantage is just a necessary but not yet sufficient condition for deciding on the broad dissemination of a particular technical innovation: It must be economically and socially efficient.

The consequences of deviating from this rule are well known. First, the relative (per unit of useful effect) rise in the cost of new equipment increases: Over the past three 5-year plans it has become almost 40 percent more costly. Second, the time taken to recoup the cost of scientific and technical measures becomes longer: Periods of 20 years are no longer a rarity.

Whereas such phenomena are somehow compatible with the extensive type of development, they are in direct conflict with intensification. The intensive nature of production presupposes a reduction in total spending per unit of end result. If this reduction does not happen, this means the switch to intensification is a mirage and empty talk covering up a lack of any progress in the chief sphere of transformations of productive forces -- in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

In order not to repeat past mistakes, today it is necessary to draw some lessons from them. One of them is that in past years we sought to make progress in productive forces without making any substantial changes to the management system or to production relations. These were considered -- once and, essentially, for all -- to be a given fact and free from contradictions and distortions. They (these relations) seemed meekly to ensure the development of productive forces and to open up infinite scope for science, technology, and the introduction of their achievements into production. All this is far from the truth.

Scientific and technical progress is "switched on" not of its own accord but by people who are in a definite social relationship. Their actions reflect a very intricate complex of economic interests -- national economic, collective, and private. Under the influence of these interests scientific and technical progress and, at the same time, the development of productive forces are channeled in a particular direction and accelerate or slow them down. The dialectics of productive forces and production relations presupposes their interaction ensuring revolutionary transformations of the very mode of production and the entire system of socialism. It follows from this that, in order to make revolutionary changes in productive forces, it is necessary to restructure production relations. This was what the 27th CPSU Congress directed. It is not a question of individual changes but of fundamental changes in the deepest strata of production relations.

For decades the habit of stability bordering on stagnation and conservation was inculcated in people. They were weaned off the inclination for change, and today this is one of the chief obstacles to restructuring. But it has to be pointed out that the fostering of this inclination is inconceivable without abandoning oversimplified ideas about the basic principles of socialism and about its nature. And many such ideas have taken shape.

Socialism undoubtedly gives guarantees of the social position of working people and their collectives. This is one of its historic advantages. However, these guarantees are not something automatic and independent from people's attitude to work. Yet his automatism is ascribed to socialism. From here it is just as a single step to leveling in distribution, and this step was taken. A situation took shape in which you needed only to be recorded as working in order to receive certain remuneration. And yet our society is by its nature a working society and, in guaranteeing an equal right to work and equal pay for equal work in terms of quantity and quality, it must give preference to those who work conscientiously. A departure from this principle created favorable grounds for parasitic sentiments, for laxity in work, and for making essentially unearned, albeit legal, incomes.

Leveling in distribution has never been proclaimed as socialism's ideal. Moreover, it has constantly been rejected. But people virtually began with increasing frequency to identify it with social justice: Since this is socialism, they said, it is fair to have equal shares for all. What this led to can be seen in the example of changes in pay for work of different quality. Before the war the average wage of engineers was more than double the average wage of workers, whereas at the beginning of the eighties they were practically equal. This was bound to affect the prestige of the labor of makers of scientific and technical progress and, consequently, its pace too.

It is time to understand that social justice does not in itself rule out differentiation in incomes. Including profound differentiation -- everything depends on the actual differences in the real contribution to the overall work results. A departure from this principle hits hardest at those workers who are capable of giving more than others to society. But they frequently do not do so, for they are sure that their income will still not be proportional to their labor contribution.

It has become the norm in management practice to give a simultaneous wage raise to large sections of working people, regardless of how the representatives of each section work or whether or not the return from their labor increases after such a raise. The elementary truth that every wage raise must be earned and be backed up by an increased labor contribution has begun to be eliminated from the consciousness. The essence of social justice is the rigid dependence of the income of each working person and of his collective on the real contribution. If this understanding of social justice is asserted -- and the conditions for this have been created by the recent decisions on restructuring pay -- a conscientious attitude to work will strengthen, and each worker's participation in production management and in the struggle for greater production efficiency will become more active.

The objective nature of the economic laws of socialism is universally recognized. However, the paradox is the implementation of economic ties between different levels of management (both horizontally and vertically) and objective criteria are still not clearly expressed in the specific mechanism. No one denies, for example, that the law of value remains the law of prices. However, this demand has still not become the social normative. Price formation if largely oriented toward enterprises' individual expenditure. As a result, society is forced to make up for excessive spending, and collectives are able to conceal their bad work.

It almost goes without saying now that the entire global social product, with the exception of a certain share of the necessary product, is in principle subject to centralization. But what are the objective criteria for the product's distribution vertically among economic organs? [paragraph continues]

The 27th CPSU Congress pointed to the need to make creative use of Lenin's idea of a food tax in conformity with modern conditions. This idea essentially embodies an approach that is extremely important for socialist management -- the centralized share of the created product cannot be arbitrary but has objective limits. That is, to put it another way, each level of management (from the work place to the national economy as a whole) has its own share of it, depending on the contribution of each of these levels to the overall work results.

A definite, long-term normative for this share makes it possible in principle to coordinate economic interests, to ensure their interconnected and guaranteed nature, and to create conditions for an automatic increase or reduction in the income of each level depending on a change in the magnitude of the end result. It is right here that the switch to economic methods of national economic leadership begins.

Everyone is now speaking with alarm about the inferiority complex which developers of new equipment have contracted. The virus of this inferiority has also penetrated other spheres, including the milieu of economic planners. It expresses itself in different ways, but its danger is obvious: It gives rise to conciliatory attitudes toward negative trends in the economy, habituation to them, and lack of faith in the possibility of breaking with them. The extirpation of this inferiority complex is an obligatory precondition for successfully implementing the policy of acceleration and renewal.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL FIELD -- Irkutsk December 9 TASS -- Soviet geologists have tapped a new oil deposit in the north of the Irkutsk region in East Siberia. The oil field has been named Verkhnechonskoye. Prospecting is under way for other oil fields next to Verkhnechonskoye, said Professor Petr Khrenov, director of the East Siberia Research Institute of Geology, Geophysics and Mineral Raw Materials. Oil extraction is to be started in the new oil fields already in the current five-year plan period. The construction of a base and a housing estate for oil field workers has been started on the outskirts of the small Siberian city of Kirensk. Siberian scientists with Academician Andrey Trofimuk at their head have long rated the vast territory between the Yenisey and Lena Rivers among oil and gas-bearing provinces. The so-called Nepskiy Crest, a geological structure stretching from Ust-Kut to Mirnyy in the Yakut Autonomous Republic, is also a promising hydrocarbon bearing province. The structure covers and area of almost 150 thousand square kilometres within the bounds of the Irkutsk region alone. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

MURAKHOVSKIY ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL WORKERS MEETING

PM081511 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Nov 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At a Crucial Stage of Reconstructing; Celebration Meeting in Moscow to Mark the Day Devoted to Workers in Agriculture and the Agro-Industrial Complex Processing Industry"]

[Text] It is already a tradition -- in the fall when the heat is off in the fieldwork and when the harvest is largely gathered -- for the country to honor on a nationwide basis the people upon whom the well-being of every Soviet family directly depends. Yet, the present celebrations have their own unique aspect: We now know more exactly how the economic year will take shape. For the first time both those who produce field and livestock products and those who process them are celebrating at the same time. The collectives and sectors responsible for fulfilling the country's food program are linked by a common interest and a common responsibility.

The main special feature of the current professional holiday lies in the fact that it is being celebrated at the end of the 1st year of the 5-year plan of acceleration. With what practical actions are the agro-industrial complex workers responding to the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, and how are they accelerating the pace of their advance? Labor collectives are focusing their attention on these very important questions. Both achievements and reserves were mentioned at the celebrations to mark Agricultural and Processing Industry Workers' Day.

A celebration meeting was held in Moscow on the eve of the professional holiday, 14 November. Distinguished masters from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises, production specialists and organizers, and scientists gathered from all corners of the country in the capital's Central State Concert Hall.

The presidium comprised V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR ministers, chairmen of state committees, senior personnel from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments, socialist competition winners, production innovators, and scientists.

V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the country's State Agro-Industrial Committee, who delivered the report, conveyed very warm and cordial congratulations from the party Central Committee on the imminent holiday to participants in the celebration meeting and all workers in the agro-industrial complex and wished them new successes in labor and in fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The keynote speaker noted that agro-industrial complex workers are greeting their professional holiday in an atmosphere of tremendous labor and political enthusiasm engendered by the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. They understand their responsibility for the achievement of steady growth in agricultural production and the reliable provision of food products and raw materials to the country in line with the USSR's food program.

Radical changes must take place in the current 12th 5-Year Plan. The congress decisions require us to make it a turning point in all areas of our society's economic and social development.

The agro-industrial complex embarked on the 5-year period considerably strengthened, with good groundwork laid for the future, and with a qualitatively new organizational and economic structure at its disposal.

It has a powerful production, scientific, and technical potential. One-third of all national economic capital investments are channeled into it. Conditions have been created for improving the financial situation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Wages have been increased for workers in the key professions, specialists, and farm leaders. Tremendous work is under way to carry out the social transformation of the countryside. It is important to make better use of all this and produce greater returns.

Active restructuring is being carried out from the enterprise to the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, embracing not just individual but all aspects of economic and social relations in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. An open struggle is being waged against inertia, routine, and outmoded forms of economic, organizational, and educational work.

The framework of the restructuring is broad, the keynote speaker stressed. It includes improving production forces and production relations and radaically reforming administration and management. Its main thrust is to switch to qualitatively new factors of economic growth. The main source of growth in the agro-industrial complex is the intensification of social production on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Agriculture is switching increasingly onto industrial lines. All other intensification factors are being effectively utilized on the basis of comprehensive mechanizatin, and progressive methods and a scientifically substantiated systems of arable farming, stockraising, and management are being introduced. The introduction of new, highly productive equipment is having a striking impact on the results of development in t he processing industry, construction, transport, and other sectors.

Agro-industrial complex workers are profoundly grateful to the party and government for their daily and comprehensive concern for strengthening the material base of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing enterprises. This attentiveness found vivid expression at the recent conference on questions of stepping up the technical standard of equipment in the agro-industrial complex.

The report at the celebration session noted the great importance of the fundamentally new measures adopted by the party and government to improve the economic management mechanism of the agro-industrial complex. The rights of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing industry enterprises have been extended and their interest in and responsibility for achieving high end results have been increased. Planning is being carried out on scientifically substantiated normatives. The role of economic levers such as price, credit, and profit is being enhanced, and conditions are being created for using genuine financial autonomy and the collective contract.

Enterprises and leaders at all levels are receiving broad scope for independence, economic maneuver, and the display of initiative and enterprise. Today the economic situation prompts us to fulfill the plan not at any price, but with the least possible expenditure of labor and resources. An antiexpenditure mechanism is being worked out to create the conditions for a considerable increase in output yield and income per hectare of land, unit of physical resources, and ruble invested. The correct utilization of all economic levers -- as the practice of leading farms shows -- is the reliable basis for the switch to self-capitalizing and self-financing.

Activation of the human factor is an important reserve for improving production efficiency. Those workers who -- with their high moral and political qualities and profound professional knowledge -- display an innovative approach, boldness, and zeal are now striving for maximum efficiency.

Radical reorganization of the whole area of training and retraining agro-industrial complex cadres is being carried out taking account of the new demands. This consists essentially in making education dynamic and continuous in nature.

The course of acceleration envisages the pursuit of an active social policy. A considerable amount is being done in this direction. The construction of well-appointed housing, roads, and cultural and consumer facilities is proceeding at a high pace. New schools, kindergartens, and medical establishments are being erected. However, much more could be achieved in the social transformation of the countryside if the advantages of agro-industrial integration were used in full measure.

The creation of unified management organs in the agro-industrial complex is of fundamental significance. It is aimed at eliminating interdepartmental barriers, decentralizing a considerable number of management functions, and improving interaction among all components in achieving the highest possible end result.

The rayon agro-industrial association councils have much to do. They are called on to assert a new style and methods of work and democratic principles of management and to develop labor collectives' initiative and independence.

The center of gravity of organizational work is shifting to the enterprises -- the kolkhoz, the sovkhoz, the meat combine, and the dairy. The fulfillment of the large-scale tasks which the party has set the agro-industrial complex is being ensured in the fields, at livestock units, in shops, and in production sectors. The fulfillment of the food program and the implementation of the party's agrarian policy depend on how the work proceeds there.

The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has been a serious test of how the party congress decisions are being put into practice. The preliminary results attest that an improvement has begun to emerge in agriculture and the processing industry. The rate of growth of agricultural output, as envisaged, is almost double the level of the average annual targets in the 5-Year Plan. The gross grain harvest will be around 210 million metric tons, which is almost 30 million metric tons above the average annual volume of production in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Workers in many republics, krays, and oblasts have made a weighty contribution to the country's grain resources. The Kuban has grown a record grain harvest. Arable farmers in Altay and Stavropol Krays, the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR's, Orenburg, Kuybyshev, Chelyabainsk, Novosibirsk, Orel, Tula, Kiev, Kherson, and Khmelnitskiy Oblasts, and the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan gladdened the motherland with good-quality grain.

The authority of modern methods is indisputable. This year a whole range of kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained 50, 60, or more quintals of grain per hectare from intensively cultivated fields. On farms in the Ukraine the increase from intensive methods was 13 quintals of grain per hectare. Indeed, the increase throughout the country as a whole is weighty -- almost a ton per hectare. Moreover, a considerable improvement in grain quality has been achieved. Durum, strong, and other high-value wheats account for more than two-thirds of the overall volume of purchases. [paragraph continues]

More potatoes, vegetables, and fruit were sold to the state. The supply of these items to cities and industrial centers improved. Beet, flax, and cotton growers made their own contribution to the common cause.

The production of livestock products is growing steadily and the plan for their sale to the state is being fulfilled successfully. Productivity of livestock and poultry increased. Average milk yields throughout the country increased, as did livestock surrender weight. In Estonia almost 4,000 kg of milk will be obtained per cow, and in Leningrad, Moscow, Chernovitsy, the Crimean, Lvov, and other oblasts the figure will be over 3,000 per cow. In the first 10 months of this year purchase of livestock and poultry increased by more than 1 million, milk purchases by 2.8 million, and egg purchases by 2.5 billion metric tons.

Agriculture has made appreciable progress in most republics, krays, and oblasts.

Moscow Oblast workers too have made their own worthy contribution to the common cause. Working people of Moscow city give great help to the countryside.

Production growth rates in the processing sectors of agro-industrial complex industry have increased throughout the country as a whole. Rural construction workers and the collectives of enterprises involved in technical production and agro-chemical services and in material and technical supply have improved their work.

Economic indicators are also shaping better. Labor productivity has increased. Many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises in the meat and dairy, fruit and vegetable, and food industry have secured a reduction in prime cost of output and an increase in profits.

The position of financial autonomy on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is becoming sounder. Farms' aspirations to earn extra money are increasing. The old traditional forms of production and labor organization are being resolutely ousted by new progressive forms.

Intensification is now emerging more powerfully in the processing industry too. Raw materials have begun to be used more fully and consumers' requests regarding the quality, range, and marketable condition of products are being better satisfied.

Collectives making comprehensive use of intensive growth factors are securing especially high results. Their number is constantly increasing. In agriculture, for example, there are Krasnoyarsk Kray's "Nazarovskiy" Sovkhoz, Moscow Oblast's Vladimir Ilich Kolkhoz, the Belorussian SSR's Orlovskiy Kolkhoz, and Tula Oblast's Lenin Kolkhoz. The products of the Kuybyshev "Rossiya" Confectionery factory, the Donetsk Meat Combine, the Novocherkassk City Dairy, the Tbilisi "Moloko" Association, Kharkov's Oblast's Pervukhina sugar refinery, and many others earned positive recognition from customers.

The "Mosoblestroy" No 18 Trust enjoys well-deserved renown in construction. Its experience in developing collective forms of labor organization and incentives has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and recommended for general introduction.

Warm words were spoken at the celebration session about production frontrunners. [paragraph continues]

For many year renowned machine operators N.V. Pereverzeva, A.I. Gurina, V.M. Cherdintsev, Ye.N. Parubok, S.V. Kharlamov, and many others have been showing outstanding results. Hundreds and thousands of young innovators have grown up alongside them, following their example.

On the basis of the 11th 5-Year Plan results around 170,000 agro-industrial complex workers were awarded orders and medals, and the 62 very best were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. M.I. Klepikov, N.D. Tereshchenko, V.A. Plyutinskiy, L.I. Shlifer, D.K. Motornyy, Tashtanbek Akmatov, and A.D. Chervyakov, became double Heroes of Socialist Labor this year. Some 68 agro-industrial complex workers were awarded state bonuses.

There was warm applause from those present in support of the speaker's words as he cordially congratulated the production frontrunners on their high awards and thanked them for their valiant work. The experience of the socialist competition stalwarts is evidence of the tremendous opportunities for accelerating progress.

What has been achieved in the development of the agro-industrial complex, the report stated, cannot hide the errors and shortcomings that have been permitted. Several kolkhozes and sovkhozes have failed to fulfill the plan for the production and sale of grain, oil crops, and sugar beet. Several republics and oblasts are being slow to increase production of livestock products. A whole range of processing industry enterprises are failing to fulfill the plan.

Resolving the tasks set for the agro-industrial complex requires an in-depth analysis of the progress of restructuring and the clearance of everything that is holding it back. It is important to remember the party's instruction that major successes in agro-industrial production cannot be achieved by traditional means alone. Only by concentrating resources, creating priorities in key areas, and making skillful use of the advantages invested in the new economic mechanism and management structure can we act effectively and develop production rapidly.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex, irrespective of their standing and experience, must understand clearly that the transformations outlined must be carried out urgently. Restructuring is proceeding as we go along, while economic and social tasks are being actively tackled. And for this reason it is extremely important to consolidate and develop the positive trends achieved this year.

We are standing on the threshold of the 2d year of the 12th 5-Year Plan. Soon a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will examine and approve the plan for the country's economic and social development for 1987. The task is to secure fulfillment of the set plans and adopted pledges without fail.

Now paramount attention must be paid to the wintering period. During this time we must permit no decline in milk yields or animal weight gain. The foundations of next year's harvest are also laid in the winter period. Indeed, everything must be brought to a state of complete readiness, without wasting time. Above all, cadres at all levels must be trained in the methods of using the new management mechanism, intensive technologies, and progressive forms of labor organization and payment. Rhythmical working of the processing industry must be ensured.

Socialist competition is being mounted in all components of agro-industrial production to fittingly greet the 70th anniversary of Great October. The general masses of workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists must be involved in it.

ANTARCTIC STATION TO BE EVACUATED FROM ICEBERG

LD100017 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad December 9 TASS -- The Druzhnaya seasonal base, an Antarctic research station on Soviet geologists and geophysicists, will be evacuated from a gigantic flat iceberg on which it happens to be at the moment and will be transferred to a safer place. A decision to this effect was taken by heads of the Soviet Antarctic program after the analysis of photos made by artificial earch satellites and on the basis of information provided by West German polar workers who visited that part of Antarctica.

The Druzhnaya station which consists of several light pre-assembly houses, scientific laboratories, workshops and a diesel power plant has been located since 1975 on the edge of the shelf Filchner Glacier. Last summer the glacier broke up forming several gigantic icebergs. The Druzhnaya station is drifting today on one of them. The "Pavel Ponomarev" electrically-driven motorship is moving towards the iceberg. Together with other ships of the Soviet research fleet it will take part in complicated transport operations in the Weddell Sea which is notorious for its difficult ice situation.

Meanwhile, participants in the new 32nd Soviet Antarctic expedition sent a radio message to Leningrad today saying that the "Mikhail Somov" electrically-driven motorship was the first of the vessels of the expedition to approach the inhospitable shores of Antarctica. It tried to make its way to the Bellinshausen station in Waterloo Island, but was stopped by solid ice fields in the Ardley Harbour in the roadstead of the station. Usually during this period of the Antarctic summer there is no ice there. Polar workers had to give up the idea of using amphibious boats and barges and to transport the necessary equipment, yearly food reserves and fuel by helicopters. After the unloading the "Mikhail Somov" is heading for the Molodezhnaya observatory, which is the central Soviet research station.

SPACE TELEVISION EXPERT DISCUSSES PHOBUS PROJECT

LD091322 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- The success of the international Phobos space programme will depend, in considerable measure, on television systems, says Genrikh Avanesov, prominent Soviet specialist in space television, the man in charge of work to develop television facilities for a planned flight by automatic space probes to Phobos, the satellite of Mars, at the Space Research Institute. Smaller celestial bodies like Phobos were never studied until now. To learn about their origin means to clarify, to a certain extent, the history of the solar system: Such "miniplanets" are better preserved because of their small mass.

Dr. Avanesov believes that space television will be a great help to mankind in its development. "It is not ruled out that already in the next century people will have to colonise other worlds, possibly even small ones like Phobos which has a diameter of 26 kilometres," he said. "But before visiting them we must see them and do so with the help of television." It will take the space probe fifteen minutes to take pictures of Phobos while drifting at a height of 30-50 metres over its surface. "What is important here," Avanesov explained, "is that pictures must be taken very quickly but sent back to Earth as slowly as possible since rapid transmission will involve a heavy drain on power supply."

"The American Strategic Defense Initiative, apart from threatening mankind, can divide scientists and hold back the development of science. In this respect the future peaceful expedition to Phobos will be an alternative to the U.S. programme," Genrikh Avanesov said.

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES TASKS IN MILITARY BUILDING

PM051540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Major General M. Yasyukov, doctor of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress: Questions of Defense Policy": "Leading Military Building"]

[Text] The dynamism of social development at the present crucial stage is manifested in all spheres of human activity, including the defense sphere. The current and long-term tasks which arise here can only be considered and tackled in organic unity with the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress and firmly in the context of the problem of war and peace in the nuclear age, which is in the front line of human existence.

Military building has always been an exceptionally crucial, difficult, and costly matter. These features have taken on a new quality and become accentuated in our time. So we receive with all the more satisfaction the assessment of the 27th CPSU Congress that the USSR's defense might is up to a level which reliably guarantees the Soviet people's peaceful labor. The Soviet Army and Navy possess modern arms and combat hardware and have well trained personnel and commanders and political cadres who are well trained and selflessly devoted to the people.

The successes of Soviet military building are the tangible result of tremendous efforts by all our people. They were possible thanks to the party's leading and guiding activity in all spheres of public life, including the defense sphere. In view of the complex international situation and the growing aggressiveness of the reactionary circles of imperialism, the party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo devote unremitting attention to the country's defense capability and the combat might of the USSR armed Forces. The 27th CPSU Congress reaffirmed that the party's leadership of military building and of the Armed Forces was and is the fundamental basis for strengthening the socialist motherland's defense capability. The party has the leading role in the elaboration and implementation of policy in the sphere of defense and the country's security and of Soviet military doctrine, which is strictly defensive in nature and oriented toward protection against attack from outside.

Only a party possessing advanced revolutionary theory and endowed with the people's unbounded trust is capable of heading military building in all the diversity of its political, economic, social, and spiritual problems, elaborating the correct, scientifically substantiated policy, and ensuring the high combat capability and combat readiness of the Armed Forces and the reliable defense of socialism's gains.

The essence of the party's defense policy and its principles were revealed in depth and substantiated comprehensively by V.I. Lenin. The main component of his military-theoretical legacy is the bold, scientifically substantiated program for military building in the socialist state. Following Lenin's ideas and guided by Leninist principles, our party of communists boldly and innovatively tackled highly complex defense issues not formerly met with, created a military organization of the new, socialist type -- the USSR Armed Forces -- and led them to victory on the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. In the postwar years, under the leadership of Lenin's party, the U.S. monopoly of nuclear weapons was eliminated, a reliable nuclear missile shield for the motherland was created, and very many theoretical, technical, organizational, ideological, and other questions of Soviet military building were resolved.

The establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was a historic achievement for socialism, it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress. It consolidated the positions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive forces, and foiled the hopes of aggressive imperialist circles for victory in a world nuclear war. The preservation of this equilibrium is a major factor for ensuring peace and international security.

The 27th CPSU Congress, assessing what had been achieved realistically, drew up principles for future defense policy. The new edition of the party Program adopted by the congress says quite clearly: While there is a danger of imperialism's unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts, the party will devote unremitting attention to strengthening the USSR's defense might, reinforcing its security, and strengthening the Armed Forces' readiness to defeat any aggressor.

Military building in our country takes place in the spirit of general Soviet state building. It consists of a system of economic, sociopolitical, ideological, strictly military, and other measures implemented in the interests of strengthening the motherland's defense capability. The nature, volume, and tasks of military building are determined both by the social nature and potential of our socialist state and by the internal and external conditions of its development.

The backbone, the load-bearing wall of our country's defense capability is the Soviet economy. In this connection it is correct to say that the party's course of accelerated development, intensification, and increasing the efficiency of the economy objectively offers new potential for military building, too. The programs drawn up under the party's leadership for the radical modernization of the national economy and the resolute acceleration of scientific and technical progress have their defense aspects. The priority devevlopment of machine building, electronics, the nuclear industry, laser technology, information science, and other sectors which determine scientific and technical progress makes it possible to react promptly to imperialist circles' attempts to break the military-strategic parity in their own favor.

Naturally, in conditions where such attempts are accompanied by the unrestrained escalation of the arms race and the desire to take it into space, the maintaining of military-strategic parity sets exceptionally complex tasks for the Soviet economy and for our science and technology. It is not only a question of the military-technical aspect of the matter, but of the fact that the United States wants to exhaust the Soviet Union economically by means of the race for the latest, most costly space arms. But such plans are not only built on sand but are dangerous, since they could lead to fatal political decisions. "The Soviet Union has the means of responding to any challenge, if necessary," M.S. Gorbachev has noted. "Soviet people know this, and people throughout the world should know it. But we do not want to play power games. That is an extremely dangerous occupation in the nuclear missile age."

The material provision for the country's defense capability and for military building requires all-around, farsighted economic calculations, perspicacious vision, and careful accounting of all aspects of the present-day confrontation between the two opposing social systems, the forces of progress and reaction in the world arena. This strictly scientific, considered approach characterizes the party's activity and the work and documents of its 27th congress.

For the future of Soviet military building, paramount significance is attached to the comprehensive analysis carried out at the congress of the present international situation and the trends in its development, and to the new theoretical conclusions drawn on this basis.

The congress documents accurately define the sources of the present-day military danger, its real scale, and the trends in the development of imperialism's war machine and policy. There is convincing proof of the desire, characteristic of reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States, to push the historical rivalry of the two opposing social systems onto the track of military confrontation, to exact social revanche, and to resolve their own worsening problems at socialism's expense.

In these conditions our party and the Soviet state face highly complex questions of defense policy. The resolution of these questions and the measures being undertaken to ensure the reliable defense of socialist gains and avert the nuclear war which imperialism is preparing and of which the threat is not receding, but increasing, amount basically to a struggle for the salvation of world civilization. This determines the increased role of policy and political decisions, and therefore of the CPSU's leadership in all spheres of social life, including the military sphere. In resolving defense questions our party proceeds on the basis that the realities of the late 20th century require a new way of political thinking and oblige us to overcome many accumulated problems creatively and with circumspection.

The modern world, it was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, is too small and fragile for wars and strong-arm policies. It cannot be saved an preserved without breaking -- decisively and finally -- with the way of thinking and acting which grew up over the centuries on the basis of the acceptability and permissibility of wars and armed conflicts.

The Soviet Union did not and does not regard weapons as the main argument in international affairs. It has never sought military superiority but has waged and continues to wage a persistent struggle against the arms race unleashed by imperialism, doing all in its power to prevent any war, especially a nuclear war. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the numerous Soviet peace initiatives, the program for eliminating weapons of mass destruction and averting the danger of war put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests which the USSR has extended repeatedly, and the principled Fundamentals of the Creation of a Comprehensive System of International Security proposed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Constructive proposals, the most radical in the entire history of Soviet-U.S. talks, were put forward by the USSR at the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President in Reykjavik. A whole package of major measures was placed on the conference table, measures which, if adopted, would lay the foundations for a new epoch in mankind's life -- the nuclear-free epoch.

The Soviet peace initiatives are of truly historic significance. Our state's defense policy and Soviet military doctrine are constructed in full accordance with their spirit and letter. It was proclaimed unambivalently from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress: In the military sphere we intend to continue to act in such a way as to ensure that nobody has grounds for fears, even imaginary fears, for their security. But we and our allies equally wish to be spared the sense of a threat hanging over us. The USSR has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear. weapons and will adhere to that pledge in the strictest way. But it is no secret that scenarios for a nuclear attack on us exist. We have no right not to take them into account.

In organizing and guiding defense building, the CPSU is guided by the principle of identical security for the USSR and the United States, for the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO. And the Soviet Union advocates limiting military potential to a reasonable sufficiency. But the nature and level of that limit continue to be defined by the positions and actions of the United States and its partners in the blocs. [paragraph continues]

"In these conditions," it was stressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, "we repeat and repeat again: The Soviet Union does not claim greater security and will not accept lesser security."

This firm position is dictated by the fact that the reactionary circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, far from accepting a lowering of the levels of military confrontation, seek, by continuing the arms race, to secure unilateral advantages. This is indicated by such convincing facts as the U.S. Administration's actions aimed at undermining the SALT II treaty and the ABM Treaty and the acceleration of military programs adopted in the eighties in the United States, programs which provide for the rapid buildup of arms, especially strategic first-strike arms. Highly accurate weapons are being introduced. Weapons of mass destruction based on new physical principles are being developed. The U.S. Administration and military-industrial circles are gambling particularly on the SDI, which is a concentrated expression of militarism. They are pushing into space with nuclear weapons, hoping in this way to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Those are the facts and the stern reality of our time. The Soviet Union and its Communist Party are forced to reckon with this situation and face the need to take appropriate countermeasures, including measures in the defense sphere.

In improving the motherland's defense capability, the CPSU devotes particular attention to building the USSR Armed Forces and strengthening their combat potential. "The party," the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "will continue invariably to ensure that the combat potential fo the USSR Armed Forces is a durable alloy of military skill and a high level of technical equipment, ideological staunchness, organization, and discipline among personnel, and loyalty on their part to their patriotic and international duty."

The formula for combat potential expressed in the new edition of the CPSU Program assigns a special place in its structure to the human factor -- military skill, the art of controlling troops, ideological staunchness, organization, and discipline among personnel, and loyalty to duty on their part. Strengthening combat potential means bringing into action the tremendous reserves inherent in the personality of the serviceman in a socialist army.

Showing concern for strengthening the country's defense and increasing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, the party is stepping up its organizing and guiding influence on all aspects of the life and activity of troops and naval forces and asking military cadres to engage in restructuring in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The times imperiously demand of military cadres the ability to tackle the very complex tasks of qualitative improvement of the Armed Forces -- the mastery of new combat hardware, the improvement of the effectiveness of personnel training and education, and the strengthening of military discipline. Successfully resolving these tasks means actively seeking new forms and methods of political, ideological, and organizational activity by commanding officers, political organizers, and party organizations. The CPSU requires from military leaders of all ranks closer links with personnel and the ability to draw on the masses and use their collective intelligence in the intersts of strengthening the country's defense.

"The CPSU considers it necessary," the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "to continue to step up its organizing and guiding influence on the life and activity of the Armed Froces, to strengthen the principle of unified military and political leaderhsip, to step up the role and influence of political organizers and party organizations of the Soviet Army and Navy, and to ensure that the close link between the Army and the people becomes even stronger."

Under the CPSU's leadership, an atmosphere has been created in the country of love and respect for the Armed Forces and for the servicemen who defend our motherland's freedom and independence, and active military-patriotic work is under way. In June the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution aimed at further improving the training of young people for military service. This resolution instructs party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and the relevant ministries and departments to implement additional measures to improve the standard of predraft training of young people and their physical tempering, to improve health work, and to develop military-patriotic education. The implementation of this measures is aimed at ensuring that the USSR Armed Forces are replenished with a young generation ready to worthily fulfill their duty to defend the socialist fatherland and Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Soviet military building is linked by strong bonds with the military building of the socialist community countries. Soviet Armed Foces servicemen fulfill their duty in defense of socialist gains shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states. The CPSU, together with the other parties, seeks to strengthen the unity and increase the might and influence of the socialist community and to maintain the fraternal armies' combat readiness at a high level.

All the multifaceted activity of the CPSU in the leadership of military building is an expression of the CPSU's growing role in guarantee that the cause of defending socialist gains is in reliable hands and that no forces in the world will be able to hamper the confident march of the Soviet people along the path of improving socialism.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF RETIRED GENERAL

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[Excerpts] Hero of the Sovet Union Retired Colonel General Aleksey Ivanovich Baksov, participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died in his 80th year after a serious illness. [passage omitted]

In the postwar period, after graduating from the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, A.I. Baksov was chief of staff and first deputy commander of Moscow Air Defense District and first deputy commander of Moscow Military District. From 1962 up until his discharge into the reserves in 1972 he was in military-diplomatic work. [passage omitted]

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